NEW YORK **The Literary Digest** July 21, 1934

President's Trip Advances Foreign Policies

While He Applies Healing Touch to Relations With Other Countries, the Political Campaign At Home Hits Fast Pace

IT became clear last week that President Roosevelt's sea trip has helped to advance his foreign policies. At the same time, it became evident that the Republican attack on his domestic policies will be going great guns by the time he lands at Portland, Oregon, on August 3. Off to an uncommonly early start this year, the political campaign will be waged without let-up until Election Day, November 6.

There have been three particularly sore spots in this country's relations with Latin America. One was the Platt Amendment, which gave the United States the right to intervene in Cuba to maintain a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty. Another was the presence of United States Marines in Haiti. The third was Colombia's hostility toward Washington which has lingered since 1903, when, she contends, the previous Roosevelt Administration tricked her out of her rights in the construction of the Panama Canal.

Neighborly Call

—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*

Three Sore Spots

It is noteworthy that the President has applied a healing touch to all three of these sore spots within recent weeks.

Before Congress adjourned, he persuaded the Senate to ratify a new Cuban-American treaty under which the Platt Amendment disappeared and the right of intervention was abandoned. He then planned his trip on the *Houston* to allow for visits to Haiti and Colombia, as well as to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Panama, and the Canal Zone.

A treaty recently concluded with Haiti provides for the withdrawal of the Marines by November 1. But the President, in a speech at Cap Haitien on July 5, indicated that they would be withdrawn sooner than that, "within a month or six weeks." Last week, Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson set a definite date. The Marines, he said, would be removed by August 15.

At ancient Cartagena, Colombia, the first South American country to be visited by a President, Mr. Roosevelt was received enthusiastically by officials and the people alike. There was more than mere politeness in President Enrique Olaya Herrera's statement that "President Roosevelt, in making a visit to Cartagena, has given our people testimony of cordial friendship which we fully appreciate." Similarly, there was more than met the eye of the casual reader in President Roosevelt's speech there. Many Americans may have read the speech without recalling the background of the Panama Canal dispute, but not many Colombians read it that way.

"We, the citizens of all the American republics, are at the threshold of a new era," Mr. Roosevelt said. "It is a new era because of the new spirit of understanding which is best expressed in the phrase, 'Let us, each and every one of us, live and let live.' . . . We are entering the new era . . . in accepting the principle that no one of our nations must hereafter exploit a neighbor nation at the expense of that neighbor. We shall, all of us, find methods for the development of commerce and resources, but we shall do this in a spirit of fair play and of justice."

Steaming out into the Pacific, scheduled to arrive at Hawaii July 25, the President had only one domestic development to worry him, tho that was a grave one—the general strike situation on the Pacific Coast. He kept closely in touch with its phases by radio.

Many observers wondered if, having done so much so deftly for relations with Latin America, he would not avail himself of his Hawaiian trip to do something similar for relations with Japan.

Washington's refusal to recognize Manchukuo, Japan's lately-created puppet State north of China; its recent recognition of Russia, Japan's rival in the Manchukuo area, and the coming 1935 Naval Conference in which Japan may demand parity with the United States, all have tended to strain our relations with that country, and Japan's soaring ambitions on the Asiatic mainland have done nothing to strengthen them.

Just what President Roosevelt could do to improve matters is problematical. Evidently he does not consider the time ripe to invite a representative of Premier Okada's new Government to a conference in Hawaii. But he might, conceivably, seize the opportunity of his visit to that Pacific outpost to make another sort of friendly gesture toward Japan. He might, for example, say that he would ask Congress to modify the immigration act of 1924, with its Japanese exclusion clause which has been a constant source of ill will.

In a burst of nationalistic feeling, Congress adopted this clause over the protest of outstanding American statesmen, who pointed out that it was not only an irritant but an unnecessary irritant. The Japanese, a proud people, fiercely resent it. A declaration against it by President Roosevelt undoubtedly would delight them, and might even brighten prospects for the 1935 Naval Conference and put a more promising face on Japanese-American affairs in general.

Whatever the President may accomplish on the rest of his trip, the American press seems convinced that his accomplishments thus far have been valuable. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, noting the cordiality of Mr. Roosevelt's reception in Haiti, declares that,

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if a President of the United States had landed there "a few years ago, or even one year ago, he would certainly have faced a barrage of boos, even if nothing more menacing were thrown his way."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks the withdrawal of the Marines from Haiti will "make a deep impression on the other nations of Central and South America" and sees in the *Houston's* voyage "tremendous possibilities for developing better Latin-American relations."

The Washington *Star* believes that, if Latin Americans conclude that the "United States is coming more and more to look upon intimate friendship and ever closer ties with Latin America as the keystone in the arch of our international relations, they will not be far from the mark."

Arriving in Portland at the end of his cruise, President Roosevelt will interrupt his transcontinental trip to Washington with several stops to inspect dam and flood-control developments. He will deliver a speech from Glacier Park, in northwestern Montana, and another in tribute to the Doctors Mayo at Rochester, Minnesota, but his most important address will be made at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

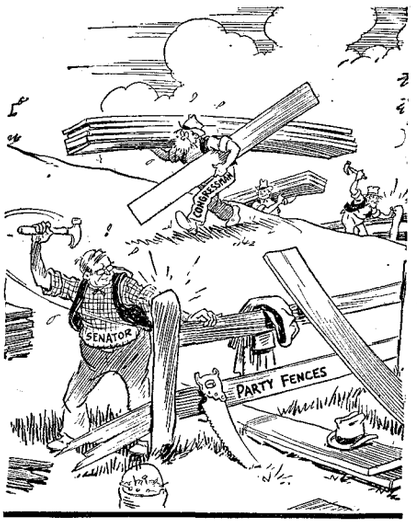
The LaFollette Problem

In Wisconsin, he is bound to plunge into the midst of the yeasting political situation, for there he will be asked to settle the question whether Democrats should support Senator Robert M. LaFollette, who has bolted the Republican Party and will run for reelection as a Progressive.

James A. Farley, Postmaster-General and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who handles most matters of practical politics for the Administration, is leaving the decision on supporting Senator LaFollette up to the President himself. In other States, however, Democratic preparations for the campaign are highly active.

Mr. Farley is on a long speaking-tour through the West. Other Cabinet members and heads of the Administration's recovery agencies are also, or soon will be, in the midst of speaking-tours of their own to explain and defend the New Deal. The Republican Senator from Idaho, William E. Borah, who plans to trail and attack New Deal spokesmen, finds that he, in turn, will be trailed and attacked by the Democratic Senator from Idaho, James P. Pope.

Defending the NRA in his speech at Waterloo, Iowa, last week, Administrator Hugh S. Johnson declared that Senator Borah "won't be able to say anything of a critical nature that we shall not have corrected before he gets it uttered." The NRA, he said, "is changing daily to eliminate errors." The Administrator himself advised far-reaching changes during the week. He recommended that his one-man control of the NRA be ended and that it be placed under a non-partizan commission. He set up an Industrial Appeals Board to hear



Here's a Busy Industry

—Kuhn in the Indianapolis *News*

complaints by small businesses against hardships wrought by codes. To bring the period of code-making to an end, he also urged all industries not yet under codes to get under those of related industries or under a new Basic Code.

Whether the Democrats or the Republicans are setting the political pace is a question, tho it is plain enough that the pace is a fast one for this stage of the campaign. Under the leadership of Henry P. Fletcher, new Chairman of their National Committee, the Republicans are firing broadsides into the New Deal. A statement by their Senatorial-Congressional Campaign Committee defines the issues as follows: "The extravagances of the Roosevelt régime, the greatest and most expensive bureaucracy the world has ever seen, the disregard by New Dealers of the Constitution, the regimentation, along dictatorship lines, of the business man, the farmer and the ordinary citizen—just to mention a few."

Congress to Stay Democratic

Representative Chester C. Bolton, of Ohio, who is supervising the attempt to elect Republican Congressmen, predicts that his party will gain "between fifty and seventy-five" seats in the November elections.

Writing from Washington to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Walker S. Buel points out: "The phenomenal fact is that the Republican Party enters the 1934 'off-year' campaign without even claiming a chance to capture either House of Congress—a condition without precedent in memory."

At present, he says, there are 312 Democrats, 115 Republicans, five Farmer-Laborites and three vacancies in the House of Representatives. "The Republicans would have to capture 99 Democratic seats to attain a majority of one over the Democrats. Under present conditions it is an impossibility." In the upper house, there are 60 Democrats, 35 Republicans and one Farmer-Laborite, and Mr. Buel believes it "doubtful whether the Democrats will lose more than two or three Senate seats, if any, in the forthcoming elections."

But if this outlook discourages Mr. Fletcher and his assistants, there is surely no sign of it. Invading Chicago last week, the Chairman conducted a drive for campaign funds among that city's business men and bankers, announced that the party might set up a "brain trust" of its own to help chart its course, addressed representatives of Young Republican Clubs from various States, encouraged them to form a permanent organization of young men and women between the ages of eighteen and thirty-six, and announced that the best anti-Administration issue will be bureaucracy.

Mr. Fletcher likewise has made much of the charge of Administration extravagance, and, while his energy and his activities thus far have won him much commendation from newspapers with Republican leanings, he has been roundly rebuked for exaggerating Federal expenditures under the New Deal.

An editorial in the Boston *Herald* and a syndicated newspaper column by Walter Lippmann, outstanding publicist, typify the two reactions.

Fletcher Rebuked

Faint-hearted Republicans will do well to read Mr. Fletcher's speeches, said *The Herald*. "No defeatism there! No mood of timidity or default in the coming campaigns! No unwillingness to face the challenge of the New Deal! Altho Mr. Fletcher has held office only a few weeks, he has already infused the leaders with a fighting spirit."

But Mr. Lippmann quotes this statement by Mr. Fletcher: "The New Deal has cost to date seven billions. Congress has authorized the expenditure of at least twenty billions more."

"Neither of these statements is correct," Mr. Lippmann says. "Both are grossly inaccurate."

Mr. Fletcher, he declares, included in the seven billions sums which would have to be spent by any Administration, such as those spent annually for the ordinary cost of Government. He included Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans and investments, which are not expenditures at all. And so on. Concluding a detailed analysis of the Fletcher statements, Mr. Lippmann writes: "Thus it appears that in announcing the cost of the New Deal to date Mr. Fletcher multiplied the real cost by two; in announcing the authorized expenditures for the future he has multiplied the real cost about three times. . . . To misrepresent the financial position of the Government at a time like this is a serious business. For the national credit has been the rock upon which the country has been able to rely both under Hoover and under Roosevelt. The national credit ought not lightly to be impaired and certainly the financial position ought not to be misrepresented for partizan purposes."

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Industrial War on the Pacific Coast

With the Calling of a General Strike by Scores of Labor Unions, San Francisco Faced Most Serious Situation Since the Earthquake and Fire of 1906

THE longshoremen's strike on the Pacific Coast, called early in May, developed into an industrial war of the first magnitude Saturday. Delegates of 115 San Francisco unions assembled in convention and adopted the following resolution:

"This convention requests all unions which have voted in favor of a general strike to walk out Monday at 8 A.M., and also requests all those unions which have not voted to hold meetings immediately and take action."

San Francisco considered its worst fears confirmed when the resolution was approved overwhelmingly, with sixty-three unions in favor of it, forty-nine unauthorized to act upon it but planning to join the strike movement promptly, and only three unions opposed.

The convention also authorized the creation of a general strike committee, headed by Edward D. Vandeleur, President of the Municipal Carmen's Union and of the city's Central Labor Council. Harry R. Bridges, an Australian, who has attracted notice as the fiery longshoremen's representative, was defeated for the vice-presidency of the strike committee but was made a member.

A solemn proclamation by Mayor Angelo J. Rossi informed the city that "by reason of differences between the maritime workers of the Port of San Francisco and their employers, a general strike has been declared in San Francisco," and that "we are confronted by the most serious situation which has beset us since the disaster of 1906."

"I Cover the Water-front"

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

Warning against hysteria, pleading for faith, hope and confidence, the Mayor said: "Our people must be fed and clothed; they must be afforded the opportunity of obtaining these things which are necessary for their health and comfort. Acts of violence will not be tolerated. . . . The lives and property of our citizens must be protected. . . . The chief of police has called on me for both men and equipment necessary to handle the situation. Both will be supplied."

Frank F. Merriam, Governor of California, also issued a statement. "I am going to secure the safe admission of trucks bearing milk, fresh vegetables, fruits and other necessary foods into San Francisco," he said. "I don't believe any group of men, regardless of cause, are justified in depriving women and children of necessary sustenance which, if continued, might result in epidemics." He ordered the California Highway Patrol, a State police force, to cooperate with the sheriffs of the various counties to give trucks safe journey into the city.

There are about 65,000 union members in San Francisco, and about 40,000 across the Bay in Oakland, who also determined to join the general strike. In addition, there are about 50,000 unorganized workers who, to some extent at least, were expected to cast their lot with the unionists. A complete walkout by these employees, representing every kind of craft from truck driving to butchering, would mean a paralyzed city, closing shops and offices, bringing normal traffic to a standstill and making it impossible for the people to go about their affairs.

The people of San Francisco realized all this and dreaded it. So did the people of Portland, Oregon, where union men likewise moved to join the general strike, and so, too, did the people of other cities similarly menaced.

Starting as a relatively unimportant industrial disturbance, the longshoremen's strike gradually spread as sailors, marine firemen and many other maritime unions joined in. Officials of local governments, with Federal assistance, sought unsuccessfully to settle it, and President Roosevelt eventually named the three-man National Longshoremen's Board, headed by Archbishop Edward J. Hanna of San Francisco, but its early efforts at conciliation ran on a reef of technical difficulties. For one thing, the longshoremen insisted that, while their own grievances were being adjusted, those of the maritime unions must be adjusted also.

The principal demands of the longshoremen concerned union recognition and control of the hiring halls, in which the stevedores are signed on when a ship comes into port. Wages and hours also

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Hitler's Back Against the Wall?

To save the German nation was the object of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, Germany's Nationalist Socialist, or Nazi leader, in ordering the execution of seventy-seven so-called revolutionists on June 30. He regretted the plight of the wives and children of those who were shot, but argued that their misfortune was only a fraction of the misfortune that might have befallen tens of thousands of German men and women. This was the tenor of his speech at a special meeting of the Reichstag in the Kroll Opera House in Berlin.

The members of the Reichstag listened to Chancellor Hitler in attentive silence, except for occasional frantic outbursts of applause, as he told of a conspiracy by the Storm Troopers to take power over the German nation on the afternoon of June 30. Ernst Roehm, Storm Troop Chief of Staff, who was shot, was named as leader of the conspirators. Their plan was, according to the charges of Hitler, to take possession of all German buildings, to seize Hitler himself, and then to set up a Government with Ernst Roehm as the leader of the armed forces of the Reich, including the S. S. (Schutz Staffel, black uniformed élite Storm Troops); the S. A. (Sturm Abteilungen, brown-shirted Storm Troops), and also the Reichswehr, the regular German army.

In Hitler's speech to the Reichstag he gave the first official figures of the number of deaths, which read as follows:

	Dead
High S. A. (Sturm Abteilung, or Storm Troop) leaders	19
S. A. leaders and privates	31
S. S. leaders in plot	3
S. A. leaders and civilians who resisted arrest	13
Committed suicide	3
Nazi Party members (not S. A. members) in plot	5
S. S. members who mistreated prisoners	3
Total	77

Hitler alleged, too, that the late Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, one of Germany's Chancellors before the Nazi régime came into power on January 30, 1933, had been a ringleader in the conspiracy against the Third Reich, and had plotted in negotiations with a "foreign Power." General von Schleicher was killed in resisting arrest during the tragic hours of June 30, as was also his wife who attempted to protect him.

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A Real New Deal for the Home Owner

Under the Plan Set Up by the National Housing Act, the Householder Can Be Completely Free of His Mortgage in Twenty Years, and Can Avoid High Interest

By Wayne W. Parrish

[The second of a series of articles on housing]

THE National Housing Act was adopted to aid those who live in houses, those who build houses, and those who invest in houses. Previous efforts to aid the home owner have been purely of an emergency character. The new act is the first government attempt to place home financing on a stable, secure basis through a permanent measure.

First to benefit will be the "forgotten" 38,000,000 still gainfully employed, who are paying interest on their mortgages and their taxes, and can repay the loans out of income. Next to gain will be the 5,000,000 of the building and allied trades.

Action—

Major results to date in the housing program:

The ICC has received power to reduce freight-rates on shipments of building materials.

A 10 per cent. reduction in prices has been announced by the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

Negotiations have been started with construction labor to modify labor costs, where needed, to get the housing program under way quickly.

The real-estate market and the building trades already have reported a pick-up in some parts of the country.

Building and loan associations expect to have $100,000,000 out in housing loans within a few weeks.

The Federal Housing Administration expects to have its operative machinery set up within a month.

The National Housing Act is not the first effort of the Government to revive the construction industries. Housing measures were adopted in the Hoover Administration, while the New Deal put into operation both the Federal Home Loan Bank, and the Home Owners Loan Corporation, the latter dealing exclusively with home owners in distress. The new act, however, completely reorganizes home-financing machinery, and eliminates many evils of the past.

Operation of the NHA by the Federal Housing Administration will be comparatively simple. On the one hand will be a modernization and renovation campaign for home owners. On the other hand, new construction will be encouraged by the easy financing methods inherent in the new scheme, and existing mortgages not already in distress will be eligible for the government-insurance provisions.

Here is what the home owner who wishes to modernize or repair his home will do. According to official announcements, he will go direct to his local financial institution—commercial, savings or industrial bank, finance company, building and loan association, etc.—and give his personal note on his own character to secure a loan up to a maximum of $2,000. Or he may give his note direct to the contractor, or building-supply dealer, who, in turn, discounts the note with a local financial institution.

The lending agencies now are able to lend large sums for modernizing because the Government has agreed to insure up to 20 per cent. of the total value of all such loans. The Government, in other words, is standing behind the private lender and guaranteeing a portion of his total loans against possible losses. In the end, the Government probably will lose nothing, since the home owner pays a small premium for his loan which is placed in a pool, and this pool will be used to offset losses on bad loans. These modernization loans are payable at low interest rates on instalments over a period of three to five years.

Low Interest Rate

The date for the start of modernization loans and for the insurance provisions of existing and new mortgages has not been set, but the whole program will be in full swing by early fall, with peak-load expected by next spring.

For those who wish to construct new homes, the procedure is almost the same. The applicant deals directly with local lending institutions. In the past he has secured first and second mortgages, paying outrageously high rates of interest, with the mortgages running for short terms only. Only occasionally were the mortgages cleared off—they became a permanent burden and came to be used as credit instruments much in the manner of checks. Under the new scheme, the applicant may build his house with only one mortgage and can pay it off in twenty years. There will be no second mortgages and the interest rates will be low.

Here, again, the Government steps into the picture. Until now the lending institutions have been afraid to lend money, for they already were burdened with frozen mortgages. Under the new plan, the Government will insure mortgages up to 80 per cent. or $16,000 of new and existing homes, thus taking off the burden of risk from private lenders. The Government itself will not lend money, it merely guarantees private loans. A mortgage can be placed only on a completed home, so the applicant who needs credit to build his home will find the machinery available. He either can secure a short-term loan from a commercial bank, or he can use his lot as equity in a property. To be eligible for the new housing program, the home owner must not already be in distress; if he is, the HOLC has set up machinery to aid him.

In addition to being accountable for the nation's largest industrial problem, and the largest unemployment-relief problem, the construction industry also is accountable for the largest remaining financial problem. As the National Emergency Council pointed out recently, the home-mortgage debt in the country as a whole is $21,000,000,000. This is almost the largest single class of outstanding long-term indebtedness in the capital market, exceeded only by the Federal debt.

The NHA intends to cure three outstanding evils of the boom years of 1922-29:

1. The practise of financing new construction through the use of second-mortgage financing at exorbitant costs.

2. The practise of charging excessive fees, in addition to high interest rates, for the renewal of maturing mortgages.

3. The practise of making loans on the fictitious short-term basis of three or five years when the intention of both lender and borrower is to refinance those mortgages at the end of each period with no provision for their gradual payment out of the income of the borrower.

Under the old system it was scarcely possible for the home builder to pay off his mortgage as he would pay instalments for his automobile or furniture. The mortgage was a football of financing companies, and the home owner had enough of a task to pay the refinancing charges. Under the new plan, the home owner can be completely free of his mortgage in twenty years as well as avoid high interest rates. From the financial view-point, the American home owner will get a real New Deal from the NHA.

Why Reorganization of the Home-Mortgage Market Is Important

Leading Items in the National Debt Structure

Home mortgages	$21,000,000,000
Other urban mortgages	14,000,000,000
Farm mortgages	8,000,000,000
Federal debt	27,000,000,000
State and local debt	19,000,000,000
Industrial debt	10,000,000,000
Public utility debt	10,000,000,000
Railroad debt	14,000,000,000

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Producers Cleansing Films, But Will Reform Last?

Frightened by Church Crusade, Hollywood Is Vigorously Using the Scrub-brush, But if Clean Pictures Fail to Earn Money the Industry Is Likely to Backslide

By Edward Angly

[This is the third and last of a series of articles on the motion-pictures]

FOR the next six or eight moons the pictures that pour out of Hollywood are pretty certain to be sweet and clean. Most likely they will be both more sugary and more carbolized than any other form of mass entertainment on tap in this not altogether virtuous Republic. So much more so, that some realistic observers on the Hollywood lots predict that by autumn the neighborhood theaters will be deluged with Black Beauties and Elsie Dinsmores.

And, after that, what? Suppose the film producers should find that they lose money in trying to please the Church elements which now have them trembling with fear at their frowns, and shaking at the thought of a big boycott. Is it unlikely that they then would jump again over the loose traces of their own morality code and scamper out with screen plays which sprinkle with salt the Biblical idea that the wages of sin is death?

Whatever Will H. Hays may say, in the way of nimble excuses for the indiscretions of the producers, the boys at the forks of Hollywood creek concede that the film, ever since sound came to it, has become more and more daring, naughty, and, at times, downright dirty.

After a © Photograph by Underwood

Will H. Hays, President of the Motion-Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.

"Sophistication"

They like to sum it all up in the threadbare term "sophisticated," which is one word that certainly can cover a multitude of sins. Yet the producers argue, in convincing manner, that the make-believe world they present hasn't been loosened nearly so much as have the every-day customs of Americans in real life, particularly since the internal-combustion engine partially replaced the home as the keystone of the nation's social structure.

It is demonstrable that the movies dared not, a decade ago, put out pictures such as some which recently have raked in the shekels on countless Main Streets. But then, ten years ago, booksellers couldn't carry "Ulysses," and drug-stores discreetly stored on back shelves many articles which to-day they display in their show-windows. Magazines, a decade back, wouldn't have accepted the underwear advertisements or bathroom copy they flaunt this summer.

Some movie-makers protest that they have merely been holding the mirror up to human nature *à l'americaine*, and that, even so, it hasn't been a full-length mirror. The reform elements retort that it isn't a smooth glass, either, but a crooked one which distorts what it reflects. As a result, they say, it glorifies what used to be the ugly and the unconventional in conduct, and thus it leaves false impressions on children and the child-minded. These two classes, almost everyone will agree, form the bulk of the movie audience.

Not all the criticism of maculate movies arises from religious or welfare organizations, the Mothers' Clubs, teachers' groups and professional puritans. More than a year ago the National Council on Freedom From Censorship, whose officers include such dramatists and writers as Hatcher Hughes, Elmer Rice, and Fannie Hurst, submitted to the New York Legislature a memorandum which said:

"The censorship of motion-pictures in New York State has not accomplished its professed object of protecting the public from indecent, obscene, or salacious films. Lurid reels of vice and violence pass the censors provided that the film teaches the lesson that virtue is rewarded and sin punished. Producers have learned thus to get away with anything suggestive or unmoral if it has a proper ending."

The extent to which this trick is pulled by the producers, and the type of impression it is alleged to make on the immature, is perhaps best exemplified by the current drawing-room story of the child movie fan who asks her mother if it be true that women who have babies always get married!

Tho they are sweating over the scrub-brush now, the movie-makers can scarcely avoid wondering whether the larger part of their public really relishes what the church folk call wholesome themes half so much as it likes to ogle Miss Mae West. To justify such doubts, they have but to scan the records of the thirty-two distribution districts into which they have divided the country. North, east, south, and west, not one motion-picture exhibitor has yet spurned a Mae West feature when it has been offered to him, tho, before she sashayed to the film-studios on the Pacific Coast, she more than once was chased by the "cops" from Broadway's tolerant boards.

Hundreds of Main Street theaters have booked her pictures for second engagements. In a few cases she has been called back for as many as seven repeats in one show-house. Similarly, the more violent of the gangster films have had profitable runs. In the Detroit area ninety theaters summoned "Little Cæsar" for repeat engagements. That flaming film had few cancelations anywhere.

It well may be argued that "Little Women" tapped the tear-ducts not only of the dear little "kiddies" the country over, but also evoked sobs and smiles from millions of their paying papas and mammas, cousins, aunts and even bachelor uncles.

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Results

Hollywood motion-picture producers have ordered a rigid cleansing of the movies, according to *The Catholic News*.

Filmdom is reported to be ready to follow the ethical code drafted in 1930 by the Rev. Daniel A. Lord, a Jesuit.

Joseph I. Breen's augmented staff would check new productions from synopsis to issuance.

A new label, signed and sealed, is to be Hollywood's symbol of purity.

The Federal Council of Churches plans national distribution of pledges by which Protestants will boycott objectionable films.

Cardinal Hayes sent all pastors in the New York Archdiocese a letter in which he praised the unity of the Christian and Jewish faiths against "the evil character and shocking debasement of many motion-pictures." He set Legion of Decency organization in his see for early October.

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Blue Eagle's Wing-Spread to Be Widened

NRA's "Grand Falconer" Goes on Combined Business and Pleasure Trip After Making Plans for Completing Code-Making and Revising Recovery Set-up

THE Blue Eagle is to spread its wings over the hognose-ring industry, pretzel manufacturing, wooden-mop production, the circus business, and most other industries which hitherto had been beyond its protecting shelter. That was the last order of the "grand falconer"—using the term for one whose bird is not a bird of prey—just before he left Washington on a combined business and pleasure trip.

The business part of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's trip is being devoted to selling NRA; the pleasure will be two weeks in the Rockies, fit camping-ground for the one-time hard-riding cavalry officer who now is the explosively genial director of NRA. His own view of his broadening task was uttered at Waterloo, Iowa—the name had no implicit significance for him. There, in a cattle-barn, 4,500 people heard the lawyer-general declare:

"When anybody tells you that NRA and the Blue Eagle have not done for the farmer all that he hopes, you can confidently tell them to go jump in the lake.

"The NRA," he said, "has put 3,000,000 city workers back on pay-rolls and added $3,000,000 to the purchasing-power of the American domestic market.

"That may not be much," he added, "but ain't that something?"

Attack on Nazis

That this heavy-handed, rugged-faced individual has no idea of putting industry against a wall when it is codified completely was indicated when he thundered against recent events in Germany. They had made him "physically and very actively sick." "The normal reaction on NRA efforts in this country," he said, "is that if power of any kind can be seized, there is no limit to its application." He saw now, he continued, why newspaper publishers "were apprehensive," and insisted on writing into their code a clause "saving their constitutional rights."

It was this speech which provoked a protest to the State Department from Dr. Rudolph Leitner, Chargé d'Affaires at the German Embassy. Secretary Hull disavowed it on General Johnson's own statement that he was speaking unofficially.

It was the other side of the man, which may hearten industries already under codes and those which, under the latest order, now must merge with existing related codes, or operate under a new Basic Code. It is the "clean-up" plan of the Administration, to be completed within thirty days from July 10. After that, if General Johnson's recommendation to President Roosevelt is accepted, the National Recovery Act will be administered by a commission, of which General Johnson may or may not be one of the commissioners.

All that General Johnson would say was that he would continue his service in NRA "just as long as the President needs me." At least there was no five-man body in control while he was away. He left his administrative assistant, Lieut-Col. George A. Lynch, in charge. Meanwhile, the Blue Eagle spread its pinions.

The final order to codify all industry eligible is not completely mandatory. Three courses remain open. Industries affected may come under existing codes, produce new and satisfactory codes within the time-limit, or join under a new blanket-

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Lieut.-Col. George A. Lynch, General Johnson's administrative assistant

code imposed at hearings for industries which "appear to be harboring abuses for labor." Most of the industries involved are small and represent only a minor fraction of the total industrial and trade employment. The codes now in force total 476 and cover nearly 90 per cent. of the nation's industrial employment sources.

It was the plan of the NRA to complete the 135 codes now in the hopper. Those completed within the time-limit will not be subject to the provisions of the Basic Code. The service trades, covered by a previous Executive suspension of trade-practise provisions, are not included in the new plan. The expectation was that of the remainder the majority will choose to merge with existing codes for related lines, furthering the long-range plan of consolidating existing codes to the lowest possible number, probably 300 for the immediate future.

Those electing to accept the newly-proposed Basic Code will operate under a general NRA code authority. The Basic Code embodies labor provisions, such as wages, hours, rights of collective bargaining, child labor ban, safety, health, and related standard rules. It also establishes a simple plan of open price reporting, and authorization for other fair-trade practises.

The draft of the Basic Code left blank the hour and wage provisions, but with the express provision that the rates shall be established at the same figures carried in codes governing related industries. Female employees performing substantially the same work as males will receive the same rate of pay.

The general code authority to be set up for the administration of the Basic Code, appointed by the Recovery Administrator, will serve without expense to the industries subject to the code. It also is provided that any industry which subscribes to the Basic Code may subsequently request merger with an existing code of a related industry, the modification of the code, or the inclusion of additional fair-trade practises.

Hearings are permissible in the matter of fair-trade practises, but will not be held unless the requests represent not less than 75 per cent. of the industry affected by the application. The powers of the general code authority will be very wide. They will include the right to call for and obtain price data from each industry, to compel adherence to price terms agreed to by the industry and approved by the authority, and the enforcement of hour and wage schedules.

A small number of codes which have what was described as "special and important economic, labor, and legal conditions" are not covered by new administrative orders. These codes are being kept aside for individual consideration, and include anthracite coal, telegraph communication, and shipping. Codes which are involved and which have passed the public-hearing stage, but are unapproved, and which are among the 262 codes pending before the NRA, include aircraft manufacturing, aluminum products, automobile repairing and refinishing, the Bell Telephone System, commercial vehicle and body manufacturing, electric light and power, manufactured gas, licensed customs brokers, and land development and home building.

Revisions Planned

It is not intended by the plan to force all remaining uncodified industries under codes. But any such industry which does not apply for the Basic Code, or for consolidation with an existing related code, may be subjected to an investigation to determine whether the wages, hours, and conditions of labor under which it operates constitute an abuse inimical to the public interest and contrary to the policy of NRA. If so, a code may be prescribed.

With the completion of code-making, NRA will be prepared to devote itself to revision and administration.

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Topics of the Day

Mr. Borah, Candidate? Revolution by Himself! The diplomacy with which it was supposed that Chairman Fletcher of the Republican National Committee was endowed was not a conspicuous feature of his recent appearance at Jackson, Michigan. At least, much of what he said there has been interpreted as a grave reflection on those Republican Congressmen, once again running for office and entitled to the National Committee's support, who voted for Mr. Roosevelt's measures. Observers, as a result, profess to see a pretty little tempest brewing in the Republican Teapot.

But of even greater import, in some eyes, was the marked similarity between Mr. Fletcher's speech and the one previously delivered by Senator Borah over the radio. Out of it has grown a murmur which sounds conspicuously like "Borah for President," and which may become a chant. Mr. Borah as the Republican candidate in 1936 would constitute a revolution by himself.

* * * *

Mississippi Still Stands Just Where She Did—Dry Mississippi, there she stands, dry and satisfied. In a referendum, last week, her citizens were asked whether they wished to abandon their twenty-five-year-old prohibition laws and adopt a system of State-controlled liquor stores. Their answer, rendered by a clinching majority, was "No." Twenty-nine States may permit the sale of liquor, since they so wish, and other States may do likewise, when and if they have a mind to, but not Mississippi.

Wise wets hardly will quarrel with her verdict. For, during the years of the great drought, did not wets argue repeatedly that dry States should be allowed to be dry, just as wet States should be allowed to be wet? Furthermore, the thoughtful wet will see that a strong minority may prove useful here as in other governmental questions. It is as true of an idea as of a political party that, without opposition, it tends to get out of hand. The wet idea will be the better for a few checks and balances; liquor-control laws may improve if there is a powerful minority to prevent them from becoming too lax. It is good to know that Mississippi's citizens are to have what most of them want—unlike citizens of wet States who, only a little while ago, had, not what most of them wanted, but what some persons wanted them to have.

* * * *

Lady Plimsoll Devises Load-line for Bathtubs Drought made water a precious commodity in London last week, so Lady Plimsoll, whose father-in-law devised the original Plimsoll's mark for ships, ordered green lines painted around all the bathtubs in her home, six inches from the bottom, and forbade water to be drawn above the lines.

For a while, bathing in six inches of water was strictly a Plimsoll affair. Someone discovered that five inches of water was sufficient for a thorough cleansing; someone else found he could do the trick in four. Keen interfamily rivalry developed and news of the great sport leaked out. The game became the craze of London and half the population of the city was attempting to lower the new Plimsoll's mark, which, by this time, had dropped sensationally to two inches.

Three days after the newspapers first carried the story of the Plimsoll bathtub line, a resident of Chelsea claimed for her daughter an all-time low of an inch and a quarter. Investigation by a jealous neighbor revealed, however, that the new record-holder was a mere infant weighing less than ten pounds. This incident resulted in the establishment of classes according to weight, age, and displacement. Handicaps were set up and the sport was soon placed upon a strictly scientific basis. Fair play is a British ideal.

* * * *

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia And His "Experiment" When Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion Mayor of New York, reviewed the achievements of his first six months in office, radio companies broadcast the speech over a nation-wide hook-up. They were well advised. Interest in the Mayor and his "experiment in progressive municipal government," as he calls it, extends far beyond the City and State of New York.

Finance constituted the high spot in his account of his stewardship. Inheriting a $31,000,000 deficiency, he has balanced the city budget, first by eliminating unnecessary office-holders, reorganizing departments, and effecting other economies; second, by placing a novel tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on the gross income of industries, businesses, and the professions. Consequently, the city's badly-damaged credit has been reestablished.

For the rest, home and work relief has been extended; a centralized city-purchasing system has been created which will mean large savings; scores of playgrounds are being opened, promising a decrease in traffic accidents to children; graft is being eradicated; the services performed by the city are being improved, and racketeering has been virtually eliminated from the city's markets.

Taken as a whole, the six-month record seems to justify the Mayor's statement that, "tho our non-political, non-partizan government is still experimental, that experiment is working out."

Sea-plane Commuting For Wall Streeters Many of New York City's more affluent commuters travel to and from Wall Street offices on yachts. As many soon may be traveling on sea-planes. Moralists often have pointed out that Wall Street, running westward to a graveyard, also runs eastward to a river. The river end is to boast a city-owned floating sea-plane terminal, which will provide anchorage space for about thirty planes and will be operated by an air-line making four daily trips between the financial district and a prosperous section of Long Island.

The news suggests that the future of Wall Street, as of the country's other trading centers, may prove rather brighter than alarmists have been predicting. Since something like $35,000 is being expended upon the terminal, the city evidently does not expect to see Wall Street shut up shop as a result of the Securities Act of 1933, the Stock Exchange Act of 1934, or anything else, for that matter.

The primary purpose of the terminal, a city official explains, is to "encourage sea-plane commuting by private owners." If Wall Street had been propelled to the brink of oblivion—as so frequently has been intimated—the prospects for sea-plane commuting by private owners would be a good deal less than brilliant.

* * * *

Woman's God-given Prerogative Upheld Woman's-rights advocates must have been thoroughly jolted by Judge Eugene O'Dunne's remarks in the Baltimore Circuit Court last week.

"It is woman's prerogative to change her mind at any time, about anything—even marriage," he declared. "It is a God-given, if not a constitutionally recognized and guaranteed, right. She needs no legal guaranty. Decisions dissecting the feminine mind, soul, and body, and their several requirements are, at best, mere man-made law, and law never is accepted as binding on the female of the species."

The jurist went even further than this. He declared that woman may change her mind with complete disregard of consequences and without any sense of responsibility either to God, law, or man, "especially in all affairs of the heart."

By this curt statement of what he believes to be the facts, does Judge O'Dunne deny the right of woman to place herself on man's intellectual level. When youth passes to man's estate, he is bound by obligations of contract. When woman reaches her majority, may she still consider herself to be without a sense of responsibility? Many a woman, perhaps most women, will resent the implication.

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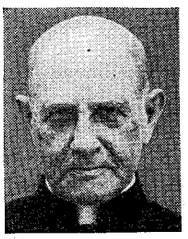
They Stand Out From the Crowd

Mrs. John Luther Jones, of Jackson, Tennessee, is the widow of the song-famed engineer Casey Jones who "mounted to the cabin" and stuck to the throttle in a train wreck in 1900, tho his fireman escaped by jumping out. Mrs. Casey Jones recently participated in a celebration of the eightieth anniversary of railroading in west Kentucky and west Tennessee and is shown in the cabin of a reproduction of the pioneer train which made the first run in that section.

Acme

Archbishop Edward J. Hanna of San Francisco heads the National Longshoremen's Board appointed by President Roosevelt to mediate in California's bitter water-front strike. Ordained in 1885, he is seventy-four years old, has been an active supporter of many liberal movements, has headed the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and frequently has supported labor's right to organize. He is tall, broad shouldered, quite bald, and is a renowned scholar.



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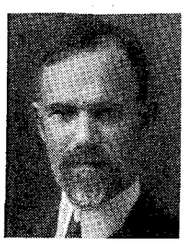
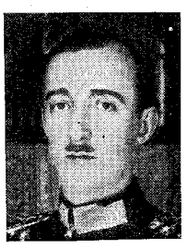
Dr. Charles B. Davenport, one of the leading geneticists of the world, began his long and famous series of studies in experimental evolution thirty years ago at Cold Spring Harbor, New York, with a small collection of sheep, poultry, cats, cows, and goats, some donated by Alexander Graham Bell. He retired as director of the Carnegie Institution's Department of Experimental Evolution on July 1, at sixty-eight.



King Zog, Beau Brummel among royalty, refused recently to treat with Italy while an uninvited Italian squadron lay in Durazzo Harbor. Back of this "friendly call" was said to be a demand that Albania pay interest past due on Italian loans and reengage dismissed Italian officers, as army instructors. His determined stand showed that the tall, saffron-tinted ruler with eyes of midnight black is king in his own right.



Columnists

As They See Themselves

Drawn for *The Literary Digest* by McGonigle

Dorothy Dix—I was born at Woodstock, Tennessee. My real name is Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer. Received the usual flubdub female seminary education, graduated at sixteen, tucked up my hair, and got married.

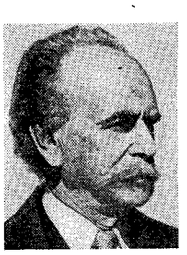
Soon after I was thrown on my own resources, worried, fell sick, and went to Mississippi to recuperate. There I met Mrs. E. J. Nicholson who owned the New Orleans *Picayune*.

I showed her a little story I had written for which she paid me $3.00 and told me I could write. That was in 1896. On *The Picayune* I started the Dorothy Dix' Talks.

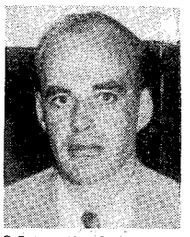
Four years later I joined the staff of the New York *Journal*, where I worked for twenty years, keeping up the Dorothy Dix' Talks, and reporting, especially murder trials.

Later I left to do syndicate work. My stuff is published daily in 200 newspapers. I am a widow, have no children, and live in New Orleans.

Dr. Franz Boas, head of the Department of Anthropology, at Columbia University, believes that behavior, and not heredity, is the prime factor in physical development. He told this to reporters recently at a birthday celebration, predicting that better food and living conditions would increase the stature of the human race. At seventy-six he is engaged in making an intensive study of North American Indian languages, of which there are more than 250.



Lloyd Garrison had "no formal statement to make," when he started to work as Chairman of the new National Labor Relations Board last week. This was characteristic. Mr. Garrison, who is Dean of the Wisconsin Law School at thirty-six, delights in informality. He first became nationally prominent as a member of the Hoover Commission to revise national bankruptcy laws. An able lawyer, he manages to get plenty of fun out of his profession, plays a good game of tennis, based on a chop-stroke, but is handicapped by a bad knee, a result of his naval service in the World War. He is a great-grandson of the famous Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison.



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Amos 'n' Andy after eight years on the air, during which they have broadcast 3,500,000 words each, signed off last week for their first vacations. Andy will sightsee in Europe, while Amos fishes in Alaska. Amos's real name is Freeman F. Gosden. He is tall, blond, curly-haired and is thirty-five years old. Andy's name is Charles J. Correll. He is short, stocky, dark-haired and a year older than Amos. Both are married. They got their start in 1925 when they asked for an audition "just for fun." Millions will miss their popular blackface dialog which has placed them in the $100,000-a-year class as radio entertainers.

© G. Maillard Kesslere

Amos Andy

What's the Name, Please?

Alekhine—chess: now playing at Zurich—*a-lay'kin:* his games are *a-takin'*.

Turnesa—golf: a name often in head-lines—not *nay*, but *ness: tur-ness'a.*

Taubele—tennis: her game shows high promise—not *tow*, but *taw: taw'bel-ee.*

Iglehart—polo: Aiken Knights—eye on the ball; hence, *eye'gel-hart.*

Tunney—boxing: retired champion —"my family always pronounce the name to rime with *money*."

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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At the Observation Post

The Problem of the Movies, If the Industry Is to Be Saved, Is by No Means So Simple as the Proposed Solution by Boycott Would Indicate

IN a recent issue of *The Living Age* Robert Littell has compared an American with a Russian tabloid—specifically, *The Daily News* of New York with the "Evening Moscow." In a great many respects the comparison is pertinent to the current controversy over American films and the nation-wide boycott initiated by the Catholic hierarchy. For tabloids and movies have much in common. Each makes its appeal through pictures and to the same type of audience.

"One of the newspapers—it's chuck-full of pictures—exhibits on page 1," to quote Mr. Littell, "three snap-shots of a pretty woman whose crossed silk legs are worth all that space, not only as legs, but because their owner 'snubbed the Vanderbilts' and is demanding a large alimony from her 'wealthy spouse.' The other newspaper—also full of pictures—shows two husky girls examining an automatic lathe. Their legs—which would not be silk—are invisible."

This is merely one of the contrasts the article cites, but it is representative. The American newspaper, needless to say, is printed for private profit with the object of giving as large a number of readers as possible what its publisher thinks they want. The other, published by the Moscow Soviet, also seeks a maximum of circulation, but with the object of giving its readers not so much what they want as what it thinks they should have.

Tabloid Taste

So far as their aim and the taste they display are concerned, American movies are, and always have been, in the category of the tabloid printed for private profit. The copy of the "Evening Moscow" which Mr. Littell has used for the purpose of his comparison contained a sarcastic reference to American beauty contests. "There is," it said, "no aspect of human stupidity from which an American business man can not extract money." Here, very succinctly put, is an explanation of that phase of Hollywood effort which has roused to concerted rebellion not only the Catholic Church but the Protestant denominations and the Jewish congregations.

It is easy to sympathize with them in their indignation. Not in every instance they cite, but generally, one can agree with them that an appreciable percentage of the films now showing cater to human stupidity in the form of indecency. But the problem is by no means so simple as the proposed solution by boycott would indicate.

Clean Up!

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*

To begin with, let us revert once more to the case of the two tabloids and ask ourselves which, after all, reflects the healthier state of society. Let us grant that the crossed silk legs of the pretty woman who "snubbed the Vanderbilts," so prominently displayed in *The News*, suggest a taste far less edifying than that implied by the picture of the two husky Russian girls examining a lathe. However, the one is a frank avowal of the vulgarity always present in the popular mind, while the other is an effort to ignore and conceal it. The one is an offer of cheap candy, the other a prescription. Left to themselves which would any people prefer? And shouldn't they be left to themselves if they are ever to achieve that self-reliance which is the object of the democratic philosophy?

The obvious answer is, Yes, within limits. But there's the rub. Agreement on what those limits should be is so difficult that once the principle of censorship is established the tendency is always to multiply its tabus until everyone with a standard to exploit is satisfied. The result, of course, is an emasculation which destroys the medium.

The movies are particularly vulnerable to this process and had already suffered from it long before the churches instituted their present drive. It is the peculiar weakness of the movies that they are a mass industry. This may be their own fault, tho it is a little difficult to see how they could have escaped the natural pressure for large-scale organization. In any event, for better or worse they find themselves geared not only to a national but to an international market, with the necessity of turning out a quantity product. Their problem, therefore, has been to discover themes for their pictures of common interest to the whole of mankind, to both sexes, to all ages, and to all colors. It has been their problem, also, to skate around the infinity of local prejudices here and abroad.

"The magnates of Hollywood," in the opinion of *The Nation*, "are not emissaries of Satan seeking whom they may destroy. They are, on the contrary, business men of rather limited imagination eagerly seeking for a common denominator, and so far unable to find anything except legs, questionable jokes, and bedroom stories which seem to possess the requisite universal appeal."

All of which is hardly an excuse for indecency. But it does suggest that not hostility so much as a spirit of cooperation is needed if the industry is to be saved.

The movie magnate may deserve some degree of chastisement but he also requires help. Given the conditions of his market it is not enough to deprive him of the formula he has evolved for meeting its demands. He should be supplied with a substitute or substitutes, which will make it possible for the movies to continue their important function of popular entertainment.

A Hint to the Movies

What substitutes are there? That question is something of a poser. One naturally thinks of all the provocative ideas and situations that avoid the impeachment of salacity and yet attract to books and plays a profitable public. Why can't the movies adopt a similarly intelligent respectability? Of course some of them do and make a go of it. But not many, for the reason that provocative ideas and situations too often offend local sensibilities. "There is scarcely a single intellectually or artistically respectable play in the whole range of literature," thinks *The Nation*, "which does not contain something offensive to the local prejudices of some place between Kansas City and Shanghai, and the films go all the way from one to the other."

Should they go all the way? Is it necessary to the industry that it should be organized for mass production and distribution? Can't there be movies for this group and movies for that and an end to that search for a common denominator which seems to lie at the bottom of the problem? Maybe not, but no drive for movie reform should overlook the possibility. There should be movies for children and others for adults, pictures to stimulate the sophisticated mind, others to warm the provincial's heart. With a sufficient variety for all tastes the question of cleanliness would sink into minor significance. W.M.H.

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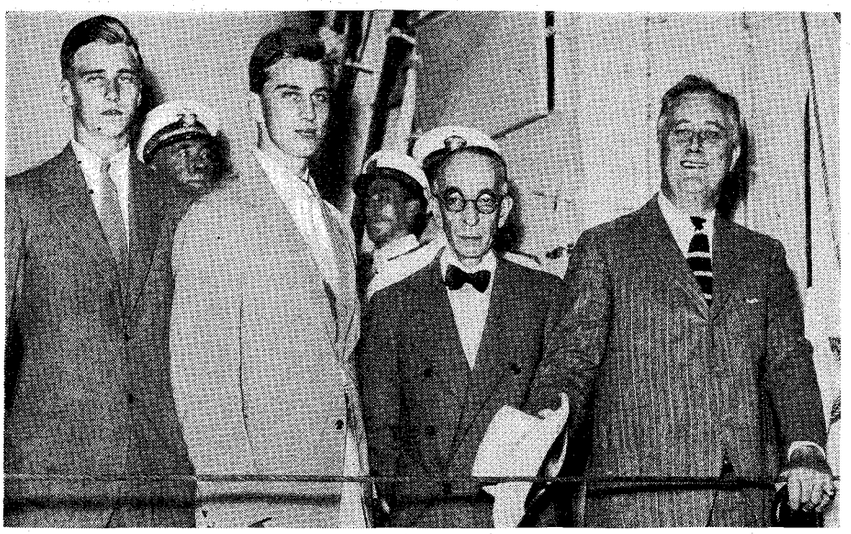
News and Comment From the National Capital

The Navy's Commander-in-Chief Has a Happier Time Leading a Flotilla of Three War-ships Than He Ever Had at the Helm of the Ship of State

ADMIRAL ROOSEVELT had a happier time guiding a flotilla of three fighting-ships through the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean than he ever had steering the Ship of State. Every day he took his place on the *Houston's* bridge beside Capt. Walter B. Woodson. With binoculars in hand he pored over maps and charts and displayed interest in every single detail of the complex operation of a modern man-of-war.



Acme

When the President began his tour to Hawaii: (left to right) John and Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., sons of the President; Rudolph Forster, White House Executive Clerk, and Mr. Roosevelt

When the going got rough, and the accompanying destroyers *Gilmer* and *Williamson* buried their noses deep in the combers, he sent out messages telling them to slacken speed if the going was found to be too heavy. The President knew the depth of the water and the hazards in every channel into ports which the *Houston* entered.

Poor Happy, Rich Grumble

Every night a special box is fixed up for the Presidential party at the movies on the after-deck. The President sat there the first night. After that, he strolled by the box and took a seat in front among the officers and with sailors all around him. His zestful interest and good nature affected the officers and men, lightening the tension which usually is apparent when the Commander-in-Chief is aboard.

Altho his visits were brief and his contacts mostly were with government officials, the President came away from his calls with a fairly comprehensive picture of the prevailing political winds on America's insular possessions off the Atlantic Seaboard. He found Governor Winship was popular in Puerto Rico, with the landless poor enthusiastic over the Administration's rehabilitation program and the rich planters grumbling against the restrictions of the new sugar quota.

Oddly enough, despite the New Deal's popularity, some natives felt the demonstration for former President Hoover in his ride across Puerto Rico a few years ago was more demonstrative than the one accorded to President Roosevelt. One observer explained that "Teddy" Roosevelt, then Governor, was a great showman and that he certainly "put it over."

Conditions in the Virgin Islands were far less happy, altho heroic efforts were made to effect a political truce during the President's visit. It was impossible, however, to conceal the feuds smoldering beneath the surface.

The natives on St. Thomas were persuaded to bury their feelings against Governor Pearson by a plea that a demonstration would be regarded as discourteous to the Chief Executive.

A $6 Dispute

The islanders on St. Croix were less easily managed. They carried banners demanding Governor Pearson's removal and the appointment of a Democratic Governor as head of the Colonial Council. They were dissuaded from presenting a petition protesting against Governor Pearson's continuance in office, but in welcoming speeches they studiously avoided even a casual welcome to the Governor, who was seated with the President.

The ill-feeling has penetrated into the small colony of American officials who administer insular affairs. Federal Judge Webber Wilson, a genial, breezy Southerner who is a protégé of Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, has been placed on Governor Pearson's black list and no effort is made to hide the hostility existing between the executive and the jurist. Because of this feeling, the judge and his wife virtually are ostracized socially.

They live apart from the rest of the colony and never are included on the roster of guests at the Governor's formal receptions.

A six-dollar expense account now is the bone of contention between the two officials and it threatens to develop into a major political issue. The Judge submitted the item to cover the cost of a visit on official business to nearby St. Croix. Governor Pearson decided that the outlay was unwarranted and declined to approve the expenditure.

The feeling against Governor Pearson is readily apparent, yet it is difficult to define the exact grievances.

His friendly critics praise him as honest, sincere, and hardworking, but claim he has failed as an administrator and in the more-difficult task of understanding the temperament of the simple island folk with whom he deals.

President Roosevelt was conscious of the undercurrent of feeling existing on the islands, but did nothing to indicate whether he sympathized with the disaffected groups, or considered the opposition to Governor Pearson unwarranted.

Rain and Philosophy

The members of the Presidential party were amazed to find the Virgin Islands, nestled in the Caribbean, where rain-clouds seem always to be hovering along the horizon, have been suffering from drought for the last few months. Natives prayed for rain. When it came, they prayed, with equal fervor, for the rain to hold off during the President's visit. Philosophically they exclaimed:

"The President brings us everything we need, including rain."

The motor-ride through the crumbling ruins of Old Panama was keenly enjoyed by the President, who has a lively interest in the historic background of Latin America. He laughingly explained that he always points to the civilization and culture of Old Panama to disturb the complacency of his aristocratic New England friends who are proud of their historic traditions.

To see the beauties of the famous coral-group of Hawaii, far off in the Pacific, has been the President's lifelong ambition.

DIOGENES.

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The New Anglo-French Rapprochement

Foreign Minister Barthou Quits London With Assurance of Britain's Benevolent Neutrality in Paris Effort to Create a New Security-Pact System on the Continent

LOUIS BARTHOU, France's seventy-two-year-old Foreign Minister, took back with him to Paris after talks with Stanley Baldwin, acting Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, assurances of benevolent neutrality on London's part in France's effort to create a new system of security pacts in Continental Europe. But he did not obtain, nor had he asked, British participation. An official British communiqué said the two governments now clearly appreciated each other's points of view on security pacts, the future of the World Disarmament Conference, and the preparations for the next Naval Conference.

Nothing was mentioned about rapprochement of the British and French Army and Navy staffs, but one American correspondent reported that recent tentative arrangements between strategists of the two nations at least received "an inferential blessing."

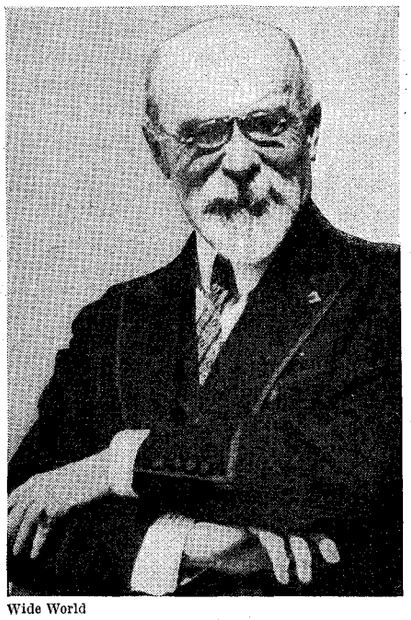
The new Entente Cordiale was said to have welded the last and possibly strongest link in the circle of steel about the Third Reich, isolating Germany as never before in history. Because they feared another world explosion, it was said Britain, France, and Russia joined hands again in self-protection and behind them stood Poland and the Little Entente—Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

Lippmann View-point

Walter Lippmann pointed out in the New York *Herald Tribune* that there would not be any formal pact concluded between Britain and France. It was contrary to the tradition of British policy, he noted, to enter into an alliance with any Power on the Continent of Europe, and public sentiment in Britain would be strongly opposed to any new commitment. However, there are ties stronger than pacts binding Britain and France.

To begin with, Mr. Lippmann mentioned the basic fact that as between France and Britain there were no important rivalries, in commerce, for empire, for power, or for prestige. They do not compete seriously in the world's markets and both nations are satisfied with their boundaries. Yet for many hundreds of years France and England were the great rivals in Europe. That period of rivalry came to a close at Waterloo, and ended finally, at the beginning of this century, with acceptance by Britain of the French African Empire.

It always has been a cardinal tenet of Britain's policy, Mr. Lippmann went on to say, that her defense requires a Navy stronger than that of any Continental Navy



Wide World

Louis Barthou, France's Foreign Minister

and that the region occupied by Belgium and Holland never must be controlled by a Power strong enough to attack Britain. The development of the submarine and the air-plane have not altered the fundamental strategy of the British defense, but it has changed the conditions of that strategy. They have made it absolutely essential that the coast of France never should become a base for attack on shipping in British waters.

The only way to achieve that security, it was said, was by implicit understanding, first, that France and Britain never would fight each other, and, second, that they both would fight anyone threatening the French Coast, or invading the English Channel.

An interesting point made by Mr. Lippmann was that the air-plane was binding the two countries even more closely in their common strategy of defense. They are so close together that a war in the air would be devastating to both. They are compelled to give up any idea that their air-forces are rivals, and, what is more, neither Power can defend itself adequately in the air from its present frontiers. The British have to accept the French air-fleet, but they would not accept a great German air-fleet based on Belgium, Holland, or the French Coast. Therefore, it was concluded that the British would be as much concerned as were the French to keep Germany's military force on the other side of the Rhine.

As long as Germany merely was arming her infantry, Mr. Lippmann noted that the British could view the question of German rearmament with detachment, but "once Germany began to acquire an air-force, the British interest in 'security' became inevitably closer to the French."

Sir John Simon, Britain's Foreign Minister, firmly declared in the House of Commons that Great Britain's foreign policy was for the good of the British, not of Europe. His statement was made during a debate on foreign affairs that seemed to indicate a Cabinet split on rearmament. "We are not going to undertake any new obligations in Europe at all," he said, "nor will we lend ourselves to support any arrangement among European States under which one group builds up a combination against another." He added that this purpose was made quite clear to France's Foreign Minister, Louis Barthou, who had accepted it.

Sir John's speech came after the disclosure that Britain had urged in Berlin, Warsaw, and Rome the advisability of an Eastern European security treaty. In discussing this treaty for the first time he announced that Britain, like other nations, would welcome Russia into the League of Nations. He held that Russia's membership was essential even if the Eastern European Treaty, to which she would be a signatory, were concluded. What is more, he said, should the new treaty be concluded "Germany must be a member of the combination. Germany would receive a most valuable addition to her security."

And he declared further that it appeared to the British Government that Germany "ought to take advantage of the occasion to promote the objects of the Disarmament Conference."

New Treaty Planned

He further informed the House that he had ordered the British Ambassador at Berlin to urge the desirability of an Eastern European security treaty after Mr. Barthou's assurances that it would be based on the strictest principles of reciprocity, conceived with the genuine purpose of strengthening the peace of Europe and the world and "well deserving of the support of the British Government."

Italy, France, and Britain, he also said, would not be included in the Eastern Treaty whose signatories would be Germany, Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Esthonia.

In addition to the main treaty, he further pointed out France would undertake to guarantee Russia's western frontier and Germany's eastern frontier. Conclusion of the Eastern European Treaty, in his judgment, would be the best basis for resumption of the Disarmament Conference.

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In Foreign Fields

Berlin—A severe drought and poor crop have caused a serious potato shortage throughout Germany. The customs duty on foreign-grown potatoes was sliced 60 per cent., and Berlin was placed on a *de facto* basis of rationing with retail sales limited to two pounds a person. The potato is the chief staple article of food of all Germans. The problem is whether Germany can find, for potato purchases abroad, the gold which she has said she can not find for holders of Dawes and Young bonds and other foreign obligations. The potato may yet prove to be Chancellor Hitler's Nemesis.

* * * *

London—Mirza Sayyed Hassan Khan Taqizadeh, Persian Minister at Paris, was responsible for the statement that the highest rate of income tax in Persia is less than 4 per cent., and that there is an almost complete absence of unemployment in his country.

Compared with this condition, unemployment in France for June, 1934, was listed at 318,061; in Germany at 2,482,000; in England at 2,090,000, and in the United States there were 10,267,000 out of work up to May, 1934.

* * * *

Madrid—Determined to make the Balearic Islands, off the eastern coast of Spain in the Mediterranean, impregnable, the Spanish Government has planned fortifications there to cost $130,000,000. Spain has asked the United States for specifications on armaments and data on the cost of big guns, antiaircraft artillery and coastal equipment, including submarines. The islands are considered by Spain to be a focal point of controversy and their neutrality "must be preserved." The islands have figured in numerous wars from earliest times. Recently the French were believed to have been interested in effecting a military agreement with Spain concerning them.

* * * *

Santiago, Chile—The success of the plan for government control of grain has encouraged the Government of Chile to turn its attention to controlled wine exportation. The wheat policy of President Arturo Alessandri involves studying production costs to give the grower a fair profit, encouraging production so that Chile supplies its own needs and has a surplus to export, stabilizing prices, creating buying-power with capacity for taking what is produced for domestic dealing in wheat and studying the milling capacity of the country in order to fix the amount to be exported, or imported, economically.

As a result of this policy the price has been kept up by the Government and the country has shown an exportable surplus. A similar method has been adopted for wine production.

The Economics Back of Sea Power

A Study of the Basic Factors Controlling Foreign Policies Points to Naval Expansion Throughout the World, Observer Finds

By F. R. Eldridge

Washington seems surprized that Great Britain's first move in the preliminary conversations regarding the 1935 Naval Conference should be in the direction of a larger number of cruisers. An examination of the basic economic factors controlling foreign policies of all countries at this time points incontrovertibly toward naval expansion throughout the world.

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The Cheap Jack of the East

"Honorable Napoleon used to say Englishman shopkeeper of the world, but this unworthy fellow seems to get everyone's orders now."

Britain has led the way and her policy is based both on economic and political conditions. Her overseas markets have been invaded successfully by Japan, a low-cost competitor in her tremendously vital piece-goods export industry.

Unless Britain is prepared to step aside and leave fifty million looms virtually idle and continue to support thousands of Lancashire mill-hands indefinitely on the dole, she must close her vast Empire market to Japanese cotton goods.

This can be done only by force or fear of force. The colonies must be made to realize that only with Britannia ruling the waves can they be entirely free from the threat of economic domination by Japan. With growing industrial power Japan will demand more and more raw materials, such as cotton from India and wool from South Africa and Australia, and, with the fulcrum of their buying-power, eventually will come to dominate their markets for manufactured goods.

Each of the colonies has dreams of economic self-sufficiency and its own industries, some of them protected highly, are feeling the pinch of Japanese competition. They look helplessly toward the mother country for relief. England's only answer must be a Navy large enough to overawe any possible combination, except one in which the United States may enter. Concretely, this means Japan and France.

Japan's position is dominated by internal political considerations. The military party overthrew the Minseito-Conciliationist coalition régime, which entered into the existing agreement regarding limitation of naval armaments, when it seized the power and entered upon the Manchurian adventure in 1931. It is by no means invincible. Indeed, the power is balanced so evenly between the great industrialists, who desire peaceful penetration of foreign markets and lower taxes, and the militarists, who believe in Japan's military destiny, and would risk everything in a trial by combat, that the present Japanese Government must proceed most cautiously. Japan has indicated naval parity as a basic policy, yet naval parity on the scale now proposed by Britain, the industrialists firmly believe, would bankrupt Nippon. Already the budget is top-heavy with military expenditure.

A move toward naval limitation on the present, or even a more modest, scale, would be welcomed by the Conciliationists and would strengthen their position immeasurably. Such a move, however, can not be expected from Britain, who stands to lose her markets if the Japanese industrialists are allowed the freedom which such a policy entails.

The United States is in no competitive position with Japan on the trade-fronts of the world. An increase in Japan's cotton-goods exports means a greater market for American raw cotton. Many items of Japanese manufacture are entering this market in competition with the United States, but they represented in 1932 only 4 per cent. of America's total imports from Japan, which included such things as rubber shoes, pencils, Christmas-tree bulbs, cellulose products, cotton blankets, toys, canned fish, potteries, and matches. In 1933, the percentage was approximately 5 per cent. of a total import trade of $128,421,000 from Japan. The same thing holds true of other markets throughout the world. The things which the United States can sell abroad to best advantage are not, by and large, the things which Japan can sell.

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Ivy Lee's Firm Revealed As Reich's Press Adviser

Ivy L. Lee, public relations counsel, whose clients include the Standard Oil Company, Pennsylvania Railroad, and Bethlehem Steel Corporation, testified before a Congressional committee investigating "un-American activities" that he had been getting $25,000 a year from the German Dye Trust for offering advice and suggesting policies for the guidance of the German Government in its relations with the American people.

The activities of Mr. Lee's firm were disclosed in a statement made by Mr. Lee and read last week, in the absence of Mr. Lee, who was in Germany, at a public hearing in New York.

Mr. Lee denied that he had had any direct contact with the German Government, but confessed to an oral agreement with Max Illgner, Managing Director of the *Interessen Gemeinschaft Farben Industrie*, commonly known as the German Dye Trust, the most important corporation in Germany.

The statement set forth that Mr. Lee had had a previous retainer of approximately $5,000 a year for some years from the American I. G. Corporation, closely related to the German trust. Mr. Lee also said that he had been called in to improve relations between the United States and Germany. He said his relationship with them had been confined to advising the officers of the German Dye Trust as to what he considered to be American reactions to what had taken place in Germany and "to see what, if anything, could be done about it."

Mr. Lee said his method of operation consisted in having his son, James Lee II, send "literature" from Germany consisting chiefly of speeches of German officials and reports of various kind.

In turn Mr. Lee said he sent his son reports and suggestions for the attention of the Dye Trust officials and government authorities. He denied he had done anything to disseminate propaganda in the United States. He said that the only way to interpret Germany in the United States was for responsible people in Germany to make authoritative utterances which would receive publicity through the normal channels.

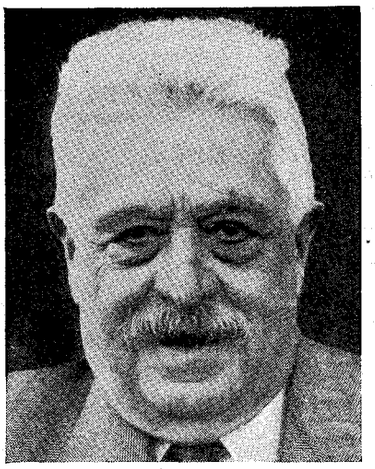
In The Literary Digest (June 2, 1934) it was pointed out that Mr. Lee had long been an internationalist. His son, it was brought out at last week's hearing, also has a contract with the Solvay Company in Belgium, the largest chemical company in Europe.

The Lee firm has done publicity work here in connection with the floating of loans for the Rumanian and Polish Governments. Mr. Lee denied that his firm had had any government contracts with Italy or Russia "despite wide-spread rumors to the contrary."

Orlando, in America, Maintains Silence

Italy's War-Time Premier and Member of Big Four to Discuss in Memoirs Treaty Which He Refused to Sign at Versailles

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, war-time Premier of Italy and the only member of the Big Four who refused to sign the Versailles Treaty, came to this country recently on a purely personal visit to his daughter, Mrs. Alberto Garabelli, who lives on Long Island. Mr. Orlando was accompanied by Mrs. Orlando. Altho seventy-three years of age, his movements and manner, especially his animation in conversation, are those of a man at least ten years younger. He does not speak English and this made it easier for him to decline to be interviewed, particularly since he retired from the political stage in Italy in 1925. But he speaks French very fluently and it was in this tongue that one was able to gather his impressions, altho he refused to be quoted directly.



Wide World

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando

The late Robert Lansing, Secretary of State under President Wilson, said in his volume, "The Big Four and Others of the Peace Conference," that Mr. Orlando's physical and mental characteristics were such that they left pleasant memories of intercourse with him. This description still is true as is Mr. Lansing's picture of him as a man short and rotund in person, with thick white hair worn pompadour and a white mustache partially covering his rather full lips. When asked about the status of the Treaty of Versailles and whether he thought it would be modified, the former Italian Premier indicated that proper treatment of that subject would require an entire volume. His reason for not signing the Treaty was that he felt Italy had not been fairly dealt with in its provisions. Just now he is working on his memoirs and in them he will give what he considers adequate consideration to the Treaty.

Mr. Orlando is a stanch believer in liberalism and democracy and his withdrawal from political life came after he had conducted a three-year fight against Mussolini and Fascism. He was sixty-five years old at that time and had just been the victim of an attack by a mob in the streets of Palermo, Sicily, his home-town.

His opposition to Wilson's policy in regard to Fiume and the Adriatic almost broke up the peace conference. When President Wilson described Orlando's demands that Italy get Fiume as "an unjustifiable claim," the Italian Prime Minister packed up and went to Rome, thereby deadlocking the Conference. His Cabinet fell two months later and Francesco Nitti succeeded him. After having left the Peace Conference he returned to it following a few talks with King Victor Emanuel.

When he was succeeded by Nitti as Premier he returned to the Chamber of Deputies, of which he was elected President, but he resigned after a stormy leadership and went to Brazil as an envoy of King Victor Emanuel.

But all the turmoil and stress of political life he has left far behind him now and is content to look upon the performances of other political actors with an observant if dispassionate eye.

Interesting Career

A quick glance at his career shows that when Mr. Orlando was eighteen he published a book on mythology. Three years later he won a prize in a competition for a thesis on electoral reform. He took a degree in constitutional law and obtained a professorship in the University of Modena. Later he occupied the chair of international law in the University of Rome. He won his spurs in the field of politics as long ago as 1898 when he was elected member of the Chamber of Deputies, in which he attracted much attention because of his eloquence. Five years later he became Minister of Public Instruction. When the World War broke out Mr. Orlando was Minister of Justice, later Minister of the Interior and in a short time he rose to the Prime Ministership.

Soviet No Place for Grafter

The Soviet Government apparently does not believe in light punishment for grafters. Large-scale thefts of commodities including bread; misappropriation of public funds and unlawful speculation, rampant throughout a large part of the U.S.S.R., are being punished with imprisonment and death. Five officials of the Kiev Bakery Trust were sentenced to confiscation of their property and ten years' imprisonment. Three railroad officials were sentenced to death for fraud and theft of railroad property. There were no reports of long trials and light sentences.

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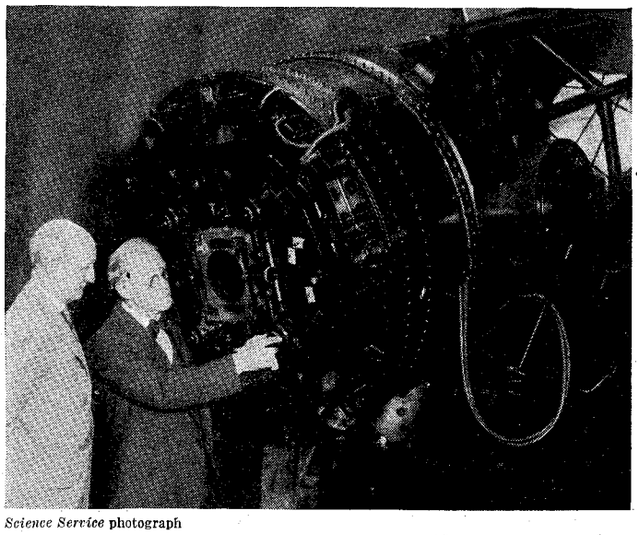
Two Important New Telescopes for the Navy

America's "National" Observatory at Washington Now Has Some of the Finest Equipment in the Country, Including a New Refractor and the First Air-Conditioned Reflector

IN a special building at the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, the nearest thing in America to a national observatory, the American telescope-maker George W. Ritchey and his assistants are making final tests of a new reflecting telescope of revolutionary design.

In another building, not far away, workmen are installing a second new telescope; this one a refractor, with its largest lens, or objective glass, fifteen inches in diameter. Into this instrument no astronomer ever will look; in fact, it has no eyepiece, for the lens is fashioned to focus only photographic rays of light; the "eye" which will catch them is a photographic plate placed in a special holder at the eyepiece end of the instrument.

Both of these new telescopes are remarkable instruments, fitting companions to the historic twenty-six-inch refracting telescope made for the observatory in 1873, with which Prof. Asaph Hall discovered the two moons of Mars. When the twenty-six-inch refractor was installed, it was the largest in the world. The Naval Observatory's new telescopes are similarly the largest of their particular types.



Science Service photograph

Professor Ritchey adjusting the new forty-inch telescope he built for the Naval Observatory at Washington. At the left is Capt. J. F. Hellweg, superintendent of the observatory

Interesting Reflector

Most interesting, perhaps, is the reflector. It is the first in this country, and the largest ever built, of the new Ritchey-Chrétien type of telescope, so named because the exquisite and special figures of the mirrors were devised by Professor Ritchey, now a member of the staff of the Naval Observatory, and Henri Chrétien, a French optician. The first Ritchey-Chrétien, finished several years ago and twenty inches in diameter, now is owned in France by the Duc de Gramont.

Professor Ritchey has devoted three years to the construction of the forty-inch instrument now being tested. The special advantage of this type of telescope is the wide, clear field it provides for photography, and the sharpness of the image, clear to the edge of the field. In a reflecting telescope, the light of the stars is caught by a large concave mirror, and passed to a smaller one, from which it is reflected to the eyepiece, or photographic plate. In the conventional type, the large mirror has a curvature, or figure, known as a paraboloid of revolution, the same kind as that seen in automobile head-lamp reflectors. This gives a clear, sharp field in the middle of the picture, but, toward the edges, the star images, instead of appearing as hard, small, round circles, become egg-shaped, or may even be pulled out into tiny arrow-heads.

In the Ritchey-Chrétien telescope, the large concave mirror is figured, according to mathematical principles, to provide sharpness throughout the image. It is true that this can be accomplished only with some loss of flexibility in the instrument; it must be used almost exclusively as a large camera, and, moreover, always must be used in the Cassegrain form; that is, the concave mirror passes the light to a small convex mirror, which, in turn, reflects it back and out of the telescope through a hole in the middle of the large one.

In the Ritchey-Chrétien telescope, both mirrors are specially figured to complement each other, and their adjustment must be very fine—so fine, in fact, that slight changes of temperature may throw the whole instrument out of optical balance. For this reason the new telescope at Washington is air-conditioned; the world's first mirror to receive such consideration.

Changes in temperature also are controlled by the special construction of the building in which the instrument is housed. It is built of thin metal, double-walled. Such construction does not store up heat in the daytime as much as stone or brick, and, at evening it becomes cooled rapidly to the temperature of the night air. Stone buildings sometimes cool all night long, and the escaping heat sets up little atmospheric ripples in their vicinity like the heat-devils seen rising from a mid-day prairie, or the waves rising above a hot stove. These are magnified in the telescope until the star images dance and shimmer. Sometimes the construction of the building alone will make the "seeing" quite impossible.

A further improvement to be used with this telescope refers to the shape of the photographic plates. Ordinary plates are flat, of inexpensive glass, and may be a source of distortion. For the Ritchey-Chrétien telescope, the plates will be curved slightly, and will be ground until they have optically-perfect surfaces. The degree of curvature will be just enough to complete the sharpness of the field of the telescope.

It was Professor Ritchey who figured the huge mirror for the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson, largest in the world to-day; also Mt. Wilson's sixty-inch telescope, the Snow horizontal telescope, and others. He is considered one of the foremost telescope-makers in the country; hence it is with considerable impatience that astronomers await his pronouncement that the Ritchey-Chrétien mirror at the Naval Observatory is ready for active duty. Despite the fact that its diameter is less than that of several other telescopes now in use, its possibilities are enormous. Photographs made with it may show things which no other telescope now is capable of catching.

A New Refractor

The fifteen-inch refracting telescope is of an entirely different sort—a lens-telescope in which the light is focused by the object-glass, or outer lens, and the resulting image magnified by a second lens, or eyepiece. In the case of this telescope, however, the place of the eyepiece is taken by the plate-holder, for there is no need of magnification in photography beyond that given by the objective-lens.

Two smaller telescopes, both adjusted for use with the eye, are attached; a small one, provided with cross-hairs, for finding the field, and a second, of the same focal length as the main instrument, with which the astronomer guides the apparatus while photographing. The unique thing about this instrument is the fact that the objective-lenses are ground with all non-spherical curves, a difficult feat and one which provides somewhat the same advantages in a refractor as the special Ritchey-Chrétien curves in a reflector. The curves of the lenses are accurate to a millionth of an inch. They do not deviate from mathematical requirements by so much as one-twentieth of the length of a single wave of light.

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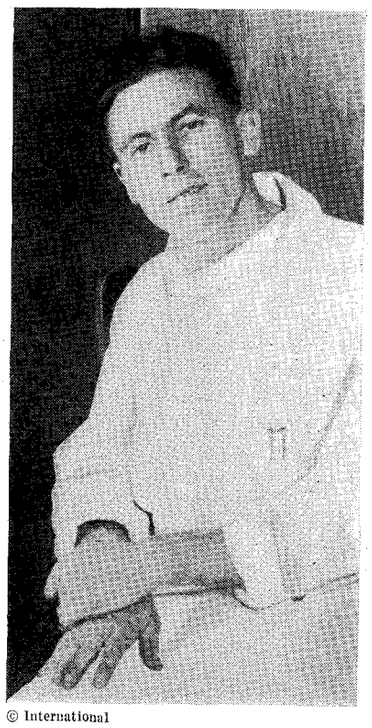
Vaccine Promises Conquest of Poliomyelitis

Dr. Maurice Brodie's Experiments Attract National Attention, as New York Officials, Including Dr. William H. Park, Volunteer

In the Bureau of Laboratories of New York City a young assistant professor of bacteriology is now engaged in an experiment which, if it succeeds, may place his name beside those of Koch, Pasteur, Banting, and other medical men whose discoveries have wiped out a disease or changed the course of medicine. He is Dr. Maurice Brodie, of New York University. The substance with which he is experimenting is a vaccine made from the spinal cord of rhesus monkeys that have died of poliomyelitis, commonly known as infantile paralysis.

No work could be more timely. In California an infantile paralysis epidemic is in progress; in other States there has been an increase in the number of cases of the disease—an annual visitation more dreaded than an invading army, and probably more terrible in its results.

Doctor Brodie's vaccine attained national prominence a few days ago when word leaked out that officials of the Bureau of Laboratories had attested their faith in it by volunteering for treatment. One of the volunteers was no less an authority than Dr. William H. Park, world-famous bacteriologist and head of the New York City



© International

Dr. Maurice Brodie

laboratories. Others were Doctor Brodie, Dr. Josephine Neal, and Henry W. Jackson, of the laboratory staff, and Miss Anna Goldberg and Miss Judith Figarsky, laboratory assistants.

Each has now received a second injection of a little more than a teaspoonful of the vaccine, an eleven-day interval having elapsed between the first injection and the second. In about three weeks tests will be made to determine if the material has produced or increased immunity to poliomyelitis.

Doctor Brodie's vaccine is a suspension in water of soluble material from the spinal cord. This is treated with formalin to kill the active virus of the disease, but the treatment, as the New York University bacteriologist has worked it out, does not spoil its anti-body stimulating power.

Injected into the body, it cannot produce the disease, but it causes the system to generate anti-bodies which serve as a defense against poliomyelitis virus from any source. Tested in a number of rhesus monkeys, the only animals beside man that are attacked by the disease, Doctor Brodie's treatment produced positive immunity in more than three-quarters of them.

If the present test in adults gives satisfactory results, the next step will be to try the treatment with children. It can now be done with assurance of perfect safety, for animal and human tests have shown conclusively that there is no danger.

Should the new vaccine actually prevent poliomyelitis, even in only 75 per cent. of the cases, it will be a tremendous boon. It is not, however, the only vaccine that has been tried; many physicians have experimented with this idea. Another promising type, not yet tested in human beings but one which has produced good results in animals, has been developed in Philadelphia by Dr. John A. Kolmer, head of Temple University's medical staff.

Radio "Homing" Compass

The nation-wide system of radio beacons, established by the United States Department of Commerce to guide air-men at night or in fog, may be headed for eventual abandonment due to technical achievements of the Bureau of Air Commerce in developing the radio "homing" compass.

There are more than 100 radio range beacons now in operation at regular intervals along the 18,655 miles of Federal airways. They have proved of great value in night and bad weather flying, but it requires a high degree of skill to follow the invisible trails laid out by them.

The new compass involves no problem of following a narrow directional "beam," or reorienting the plane once it has accidentally departed from its course. It has an additional advantage in the fact that it can be used in connection with any radio station. When the pilot has tuned in the station toward which he wants to fly, a pointer on his instrument board shows him continuously his heading with respect to that station, and will bring him directly over it regardless of wind or weather.

Science Snap-shots

Cancer is not on the increase, as commonly supposed, according to Dr. Charles Bolduan, of the New York City Department of Health. He bases his conclusions on a study of cancer deaths in New York over a period of thirty years, and finds that the apparent rise is due to better reporting and other factors, not to a real increase.

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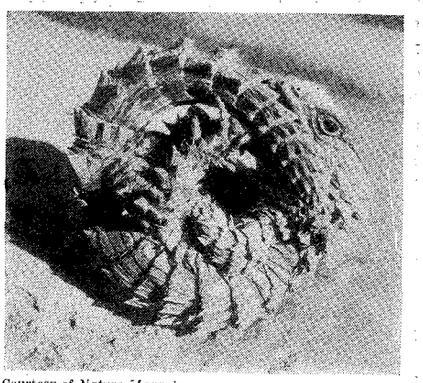
Perhaps the hoop-snake is a myth, but here is the portrait of a hooping lizard that isn't. *Zonurus cataphractus*, or the armadillo lizard, has a somewhat restricted range



Courtesy of *Nature Magazine*

in Namaqualand and western Cape Province, Africa; lives on termites, and when captured rolls up tightly and stays that way. The average length is about seven inches. This curious creature was recently described by Dr. Walter Rose in *Nature Magazine*.

* * * *

The United States accumulated a temperature credit during the decade 1921-1930, it has been announced by the Smithsonian Institution. Nearly every station in the country for which H. Helm Clayton, editor of *World Weather Records*, was able to obtain data, showed a higher mean average for the decade than the mean temperature for all previous years during which records were kept.

* * * *

Ulcerated teeth and broken bones were common millions of years ago, just as they are to-day, it has been pointed out by Elmer S. Riggs, curator of paleontology of the Field Museum, Chicago. Even the dinosaurs suffered from these troubles, skeletons show.

* * * *

Five metallic elements now rare, but soon to have commercial importance because of peculiar properties specific to each, are tellurium, selenium, gallium, germanium and indium, according to Dr. Colin G. Fink, professor of electrochemistry at Columbia University. Metallic aluminum, he pointed out, was rare a few decades ago, but its peculiar properties attracted commercial interests, and it is now among the most common of metals.

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Child Labor: Liberty or Bondage

With Unbroken Series of Legislative Defeats This Year, Amendment's Protagonists Insist Reform Will Free Children, While Foes Declaim Against "Sovietizing" Youth

LOUISIANA'S refusal to ratify the Child Labor Amendment marked an unbroken series of defeats for this reform this year, but its advocates do not consider the battle lost. They will resume it in 1935 with the same zeal which has marked the struggle during the last nine years and which saw twenty victories in as many States.

Louisiana administered the last blow this year when, for the second time, it declined to ratify, the House voting the resolution down and the Senate postponing action indefinitely. That completed the unbroken record of defeat in 1933. In New York, committee action was adverse. In Kentucky, Virginia, South Carolina, Texas, Mississippi, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts ratification was blocked by one or both branches of the Legislatures.

This is in complete contrast with the results of 1933, when fourteen States ratified and were added to the six which had given a favorable decision previously. Six States which previously had rejected the amendment reversed themselves in 1933.

A Major Issue

The States which have taken favorable action on the amendment are Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Since no time limit is set for ratification, it may be presented continuously until all States have acted. That is to say, a battle lost in one Legislative session may be resumed in the next until the forty-eighth State has passed on the question.

The proposed amendment has provoked a country-wide controversy among educators, sociologists, religious leaders, lawyers, and politicians; and the question bids fair to continue as a major issue when the Legislatures convene in 1935. The National Child Labor Committee, incorporated by Act of Congress in 1907 to promote the interests of children, has announced that it will conduct an intensive campaign to obtain the sixteen additional ratifications necessary.

The amendment, passed by Congress in 1924 by a vote of 297 to 69 in the House, and 61 to 23 in the Senate, had the indorsement of all political parties and Presidential candidates. It provides: "The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by Congress."

The proposed amendment, then, is not a law regulating child labor, but an enabling act giving Congress power to legislate on the subject of child labor. It is the belief of the supporters of the amendment that a Federal law would embody standards similar to those of the child-labor provisions in the temporary industrial codes which expire in 1935, thus making permanent the child-labor gains which have been secured through the NRA.

"Child's Bill of Rights"

"The child's bill of rights," as the amendment has been called, since has had the indorsement of President Roosevelt, and of several members of his Cabinet, including Harold L. Ickes, Henry A. Wallace, Frances Perkins, James A. Farley, Harry L. Hopkins, and of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. It also has received the benediction of twenty-four national organizations, including the American Association of University Women, the American Federation of Labor, the Federal Council of Churches, the Railroad Brotherhoods, the American Legion, the Central Conference of Rabbis, the American Federation of Teachers, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. All these see in the amendment a means to save children from exploitation in mill, factory, field, and sweat-shop—for instance, children who have trimmed shirts at three cents a dozen.

The amendment is opposed violently by others on the ground that it would constitute an impairment of States' rights, that it would be an invasion of the home, and that Congress would assume all the responsibilities, if not the functions, of parenthood. All children under eighteen, it is held by opponents, would become the wards of the Federal Government. The amendment, it is maintained, has all the dangerous potentialities of the Eighteenth Amendment, such as the army of spies and enforcement agents it created, and the bribery and corruption for which it was held responsible. In short, Congress could keep daughter from the kitchen-sink and son from the wood-pile. Children required to wash dishes and bring in chips could "peach" against their parents and be acclaimed by the Federal Government for the unnatural act, as were Soviet Russian children who reported their parents for withholding some of the grain due the Government. Indeed, it is said that the amendment originated in Moscow, tho what Moscow's interest in it is has not been explained. Actually, the amendment was drafted by a group of American lawyers, including the late Thomas J. Walsh, then Democratic Senator from Montana, and George Wharton Pepper, Republican Senator from Pennsylvania. It was introduced in the Senate by Samuel M. Shortridge, Republican, of California, and in the House by Israel M. Foster, Republican, of Ohio.

Amendment's Foes

Notwithstanding, it has been urged that if the amendment became a law, children would "face the imminent threat of being legislated into idleness and bondage," and that "without the permission of Congress, boys could not engage in building model air-planes, shoveling snow, taking out ashes, milking the cows," and that "the Government would have power to say to parents what labor their boys and girls up to eighteen could or could not perform."

Among those opposed to ratification of the amendment are the National Committee for the Protection of Child, Family, School, and Church, organized after an appeal by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; some Catholic leaders and publications, tho not the Catholic Church as a whole, and a group of citizens known as the New York Committee Opposed to Ratification, which includes such men as Elihu Root, chairman; Doctor Butler, William D. Guthrie, and Alfred E. Smith. Said Doctor Butler, in his opening blast, this amendment "would bring no less than 40 per cent. of all our total

(Continued on page 24)

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Unfinished Business
—Enright in the New York *American*

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400 Divorce Cases Dropped

Moralists may take comfort from the fact that there are fewer divorces than there might be. Judge Harrington of the Cook County (Illinois) Circuit Court has been going over a six years' accumulation of divorce cases on call in his court. He has found 400 cases in which the plaintiff failed to prosecute his or her suit, and estimates that there still are 200 more.

As rapidly as the legal technicalities can be complied with these cases are being dismissed.

Judge Harrington assumed that many of the defaulting cases were brought under temporary impulse, and that calm reflection has convinced the disputants that there was enough love left for a new start.

Accusations that husbands were cruel, drunk, improvident, or faithless, have been dropped, and charges of irresponsibility, irascibility, or infidelity brought against wives have been forgotten.

Every domestic court-reporter has seen wives and husbands come in ready to fight, and, after a disarming word from the judge, go out together, arm in arm.

Aid for German Refugees

Christian help for German refugees, whether they be Jews or Christians, has been organized in the American Christian Committee. The committee, announced its chairman, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, was established at the instance of James G. MacDonald, League of Nations Commissioner for Refugees. It will aid in the campaign for $3,000,000 in which the United Jewish Appeal is now engaged.

"We want to bring to Christian people everywhere," wrote Doctor Cadman to Felix M. Warburg, National Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, "a sense of their obligation and opportunity to assume their proper share of responsibility for meeting the appalling need of these victims of political policies, whether Christians or Jews."

Propose War Check-Up

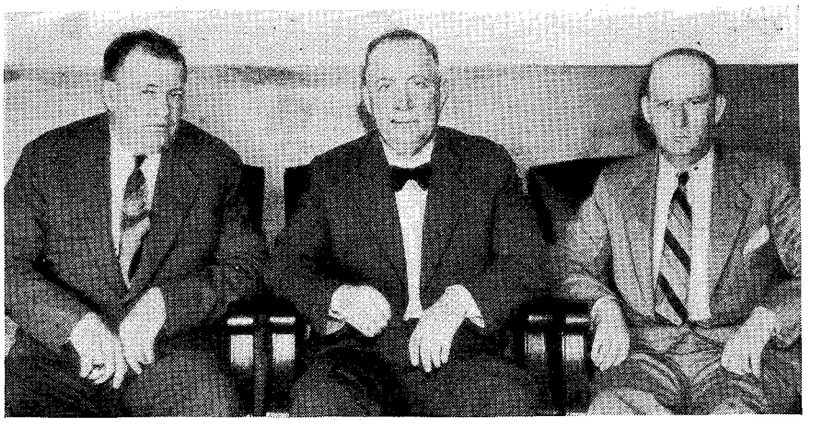
The Blue Mountain Conference of the Episcopal Church, which met in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, has proposed that if war threatens, "somebody in a position to obtain more accurate information and competent to weigh it be made responsible for informing the church concerning the issues at stake and whether the Government had taken all possible steps to avert the conflict."

New B.Y.P.U. Head

Martin Tardell of Waterloo, Iowa, has been elected President of the Baptist Young People's Union of America. Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, Wilbur Stewart, Los Angeles, and Francis Middleswart, Williamstown, West Virginia; secretary, Brunston Motley, Indianapolis; treasurer, Lawrence Caswell, Chicago.

The Klan Rears Its Head Again

Imperial Wizard Summons Hooded Paraders to Reassemble "to Help Preserve Constitutional Government in America"



Acme

Chief officers of the Ku Klux Klan: (left to right) M. O. Dunning, Chief of Staff; Hiram W. Evans, Imperial Wizard; and H. C. Spratt, Imperial Kligrapp

The Ku Klux Klan is being mobilized once more, this time in defense of the Constitution against Sovietism, Communism, Fascism and any other 'ism obnoxious to the select "patrioteers." The program is all-inclusive. The Klan is out to "save" the country, going through the same mummery, masking itself under gown and hood, and burning the symbol of Christianity as an evidence of its good faith and high intention.

Now, it is announced, is the time for all good Americans to come to the aid of the imperiled Constitution. They may join the order if they are eligible and sufficiently trusting. Already the word has gone forth from "a sacred grove in Georgia," and conclaves, it is reported, are forming in Oklahoma and preparing to invade Kansas and Texas. If they follow the record, wizards, cyclopes, kleagles, dragons, and klansmen of the ranks soon will be gathered on the green at midnight and sallying forth, under cover of darkness, to burn a cross at some neighbor's door in token of their veneration of the Constitution.

Dr. Hiram W. Evans, Imperial Wizard, has issued the summons, and appointed his chief of staff. The call runs:

"Public-spirited people, klansmen and non-members alike, realize that this nation is in great danger. Because of its record of heroic achievement, the Klan has been called upon by them to mobilize and coordinate those who are interested in preserving the Constitutional Government set up by our forefathers.

"Answering this request for vital service, and from among those who beyond question have organization ability, character, and national reputation for public service, I have chosen as the one preeminently capable of doing the job, Klansman M. O. Dunning. I have appointed him chief of staff in charge of propagation. The Klan has delivered in every crisis since the Civil War and can be counted on now.

"Klansmen in action, competent and courageous, will lead the American people to see that individual liberty and Constitutional Government shall not perish and that this nation be no longer the victim of alien propaganda."

Mr. Dunning, former Chairman of the Fish and Game Commission for Georgia and for many years United States Collector of Customs at Savannah, has accepted the appointment of chief aide to the Imperial Wizard. Not long ago Mr. Dunning was presented with the Arthur Lucas Trophy, given annually for the most meritorious public service performed by a citizen of Savannah.

Press Comment

The Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, however, is doubtful of the new honor conferred on Mr. Dunning. "There is," it says, "nothing meritorious in the type of service rendered by the Klan, past, present or future." The Memphis paper doubts, too, that the Klan will meet with much success in reorganizing. "Not many persons have $10 to throw away on an oversized nightshirt," it said. "The Klan prospered during the post-war days of reckless economic abandon. Values and foibles have changed since then. Even fraternities of ancient establishment have found it difficult to survive. 'Jiners' have been conspicuous by their absence since 1929. They'll still be absent when the hooded Atlantans try to meet again in the groves."

Calling the Klan an "unsavory organization," the Cincinnati *Enquirer* said:

"The plain truth is that the Ku Klux Klan is one of the most conspicuous enemies of Constitutional Government. It seems reasonable to believe that the Klan has long since passed its heyday. It is thoroughly discredited among all sensible people. Nevertheless, it is well for us to be on our guard, so that we may avoid the revival of an organization which promises nothing but social strife."

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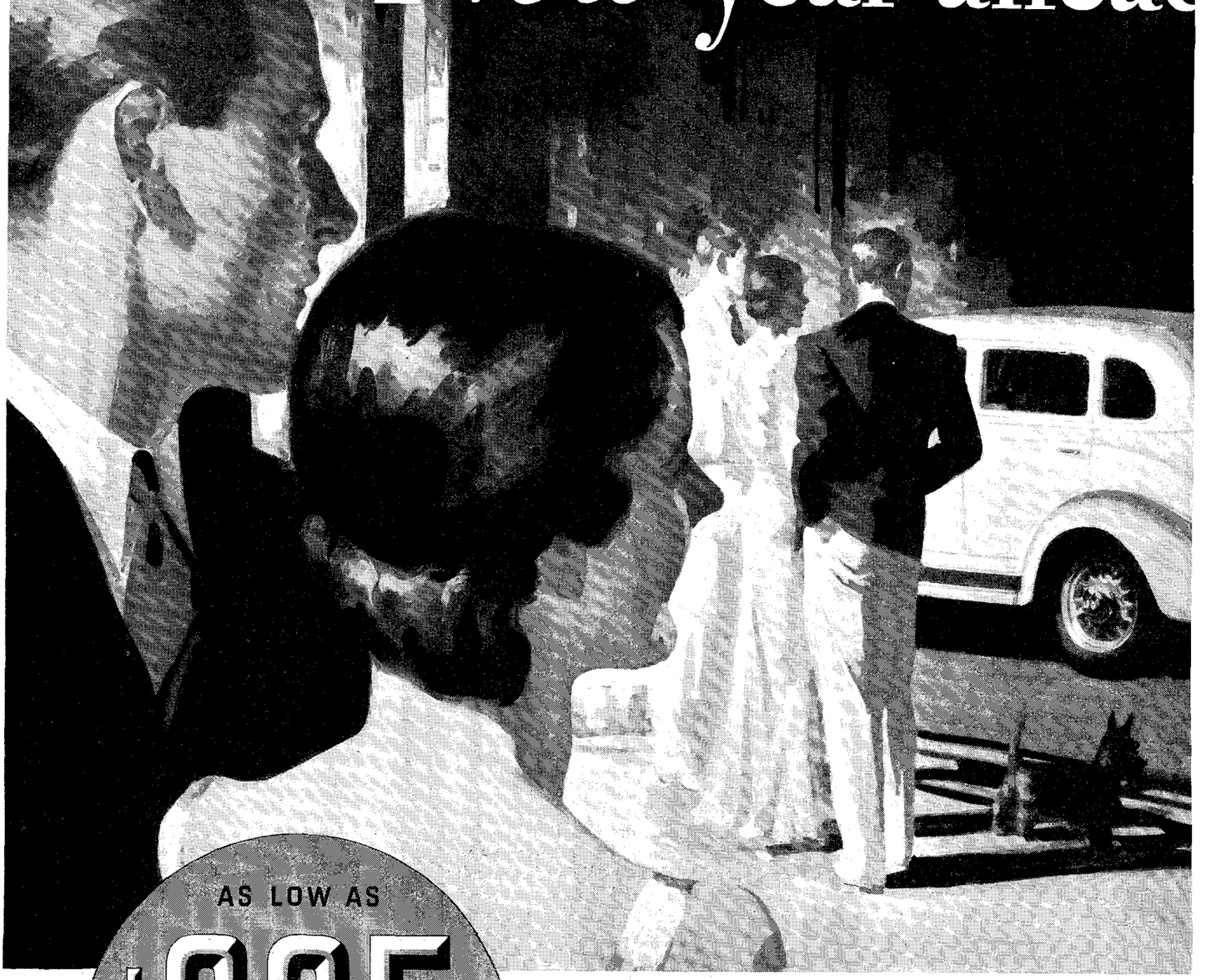
AGAIN STUDEBAKER RE-MOLDS THE

New "year-ahead



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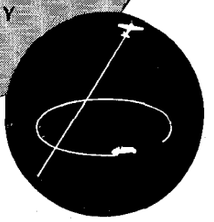

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COMES THEIR STAMINA

FROM THE SKYWAY
COMES THEIR STYLE

Advanced skyway style . . .

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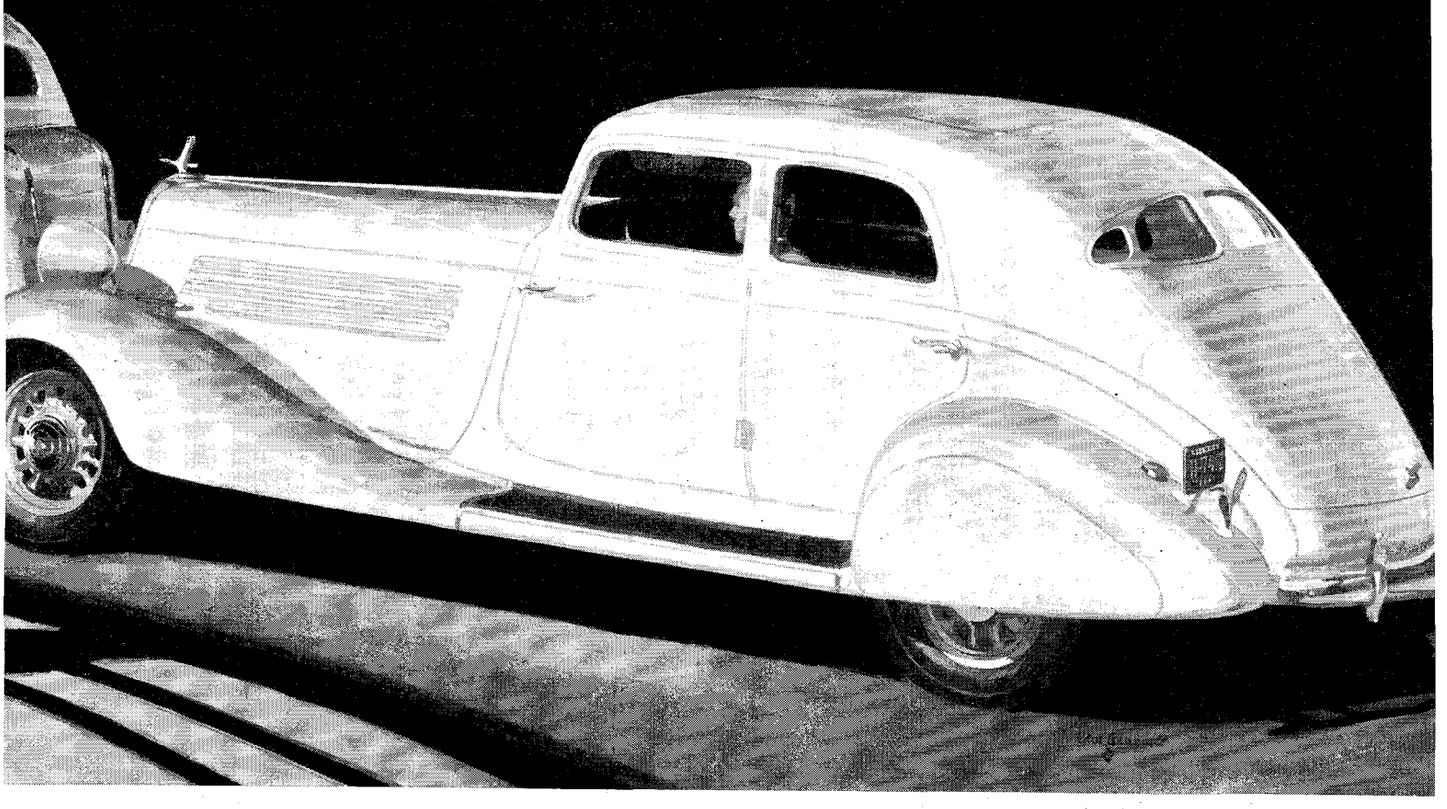

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ır-ahead" line. And the beautifully streamlined bodies are merely steel but steel reinforced by steel—the battleship d of construction that practically all cars will be offering a : from now.

'he interiors have "year-ahead" roominess and "year-ahead" ıry upholstery with fittings that even cars costing thousands not excel. The seats are literal lounges—and so wide that :e full-size passengers can ride up in front in uncrowded ıfort.

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Ride in the rear seat and marvel at the way Studebaker's Quadripoise Suspension works—cradling the action of all four wheels so scientifically that forward pitch, jouncing and sidesway are almost totally eliminated.

And remember, these new "year-ahead" Studebakers are priced $145 to $620 lower than a year ago, although most other cars are now substantially higher in price than last year.

DICTATOR, $695 • COMMANDER, $890 • PRESIDENT, $1170

Base prices at the factory. Bumpers, special equipment extra

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Every Monday NBC Red Chain — Every Tuesday Columbia Chain

ɔrld's Fair—a huge movie theatre replica of a new "year-ahead" Studebaker—Travel and Transport Building

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Simon Legree Gets a Bronx Cheer

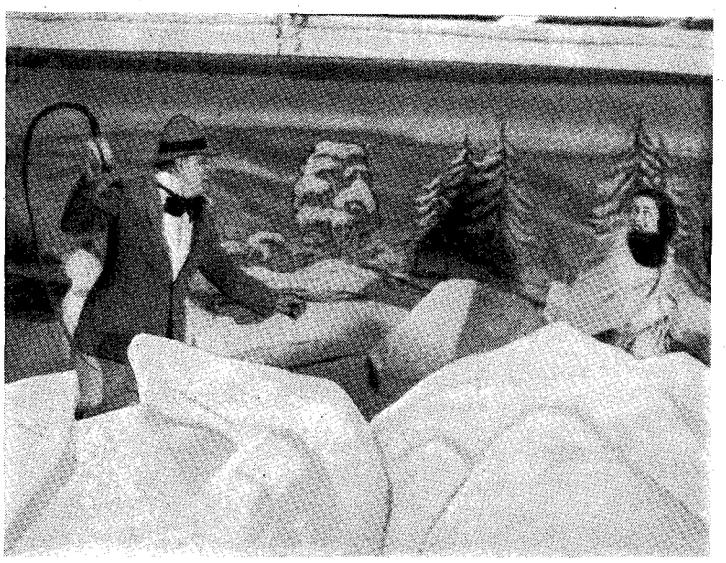
Portable Theaters, Traveling the Five Boroughs of New York City, Bring Drama to the Poor, Livelihood to the Actors, and Gaiety to a Summer-Bound Metropolis

IT was a hot night on Manhattan's swarming East Side. Outside, in the baking streets, small children capered in the deluge from illegally opened fire-hydrants. Upstairs, in the oven-like tenements, their elders sat around in as few clothes as possible. Their elders would have sat around drinking beer from family pitchers if there had been any money, but there wasn't.

So they just sat, and the humidity pressed down around them, and left them gasping.

About 8 o'clock, nearly 5,000 of these heat-badgered individuals quit their tenements and shuffled listlessly over to Thomas Jefferson Park, at 110th Street and First Avenue. It wasn't any cooler there, the humidity still pressed down around them and hammered at their reason, but trees and grass gave the illusion of relief. Tugging children after them, bowed down with pillows and chairs, they funneled into the park, and stretched out on the dark lawns. Gnats and fireflies, and mosquitos, were almost as much a midsummer torment as brick walls and ovenish rooms.

Suddenly, down at the south end of the park, a big truck nosed in. A few watchful mothers snatched their children from under its wheels, a few heat-dazed fathers looked up bewilderedly, and wondered what the city meant by letting trucks drone through the public parks.



Terror-stricken *Eliza* dashes across the ice in the Works Division performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by unemployed actors

The Play Goes On

The truck lumbered over and stopped near the band-stand. A second later a siren wailed, and a big limousine drove up. The Mayor got out. The Mayor was hot, wilted, but game. He smiled all around and many of the packed 5,000 cried out a neighborly greeting. The Mayor cried back his thanks, and waited.

Meanwhile, men in overalls let down the sides of the truck. They connected long, black wires to an electric outlet in the band-stand. They pressed switches and lights began to glow around the sides of a curtain. A few private cars drew up and men and women got out, scurrying in back of the now dismantled truck. Promptly at 8:30 P.M., the Mayor was introduced to the puzzled humanity. Without his vest, perspiring liberally, he explained that this was the inaugural performance of a series of city-wide free stage-shows provided by the Works Division, Department of Public Welfare. He hoped the people would like the show. It was to be "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in twenty-three scenes. He hoped that the people would appreciate the fact that the inaugural performance was taking place in their district, which also was his district. There was a spat of applause from approximately 1,000, blank looks from nearly 4,000. The children went on playing tag and "I spy" in the shrubbery. They'd never heard of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The curtain went up and the play went on. The first unidentified actor spoke. His voice roared out over the park in a series of grunts, and screams, sounding for all the prehistoric world like the wail of a disgruntled dinosaur caught in an asphalt-pit. The actors looked scared. The 5,000 looked bored. A derisive whistle arose from that ocean of sweltering humanity. Some scapegrace youth in the crowd loosed an impolite cry. Backstage, desperate electricians worked frantically to get the loudspeaker system working properly. They were not successful until late in the play when the slave-market scene took place.

Then, by some chance, the great horns began to do their task without a flaw. The maddening, infuriating lines which *Simon Legree* has in this scene shot out over the crowd. *Legree's* torturing cruelty was followed by the humble, piteous words of *Uncle Tom.* The crowd got the idea right away. They hissed *Legree* the next time he spoke, they wept quietly for *Uncle Tom. Legree* reached the height of his bestial attitude. This time no hissing came, but instead, an overwhelming torrent of unpleasant sounds known as Bronx cheers. Modern 1934 New Yorkers were giving an eighty and more years' old symbol of cruelty and meanness their humiliating salute. The scene ended with *Legree* skulking off to deafening jeers.

The actors were unprogrammed. Professionals come upon hard times, they had asked the Works Division not to publicize them by name. The truck was the first of five designed by Cleon Throckmorton for the work of bringing drama to the people. The sides fold down and make a stage thirty feet wide, thirteen feet high, twenty feet deep. Power for lights and sound effects comes from city-owned electric outlets in the parks.

The settings used for the "Tom" show are the settings which The Players used last year when they made their notable revival of the slavery play. Throckmorton expertly cut them down to fit the traveling theaters. The same adaptation used by The Player's cast, incidentally, is the play-script used by the Works Division.

Eliza Crosses Ice

High points in the inaugural performance came when *Eliza,* dashing panic-stricken across the muslin ice, was pursued by two indolent beagles, hired for the occasion, and an eager collie, a neighborhood pet which jumped on the stage to see what all the excitement was about.

The trucks, complete, cost the city approximately $4,500 each. They are so expertly devised that such elaborate productions as "Little Women," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Seven Keys to Baldpate," and "The Late Christopher Bean" can and will be presented.

When the inaugural performance was over, when the lights dimmed down, the actors took their bows, the sides went up, and the truck scuttled away into the night, more than half of the 5,000 wondered when park employees would come around and take up a collection. None did.

It was estimated that 2,000 of the 5,000 never had seen a play performed in their lives. The result at Thomas Jefferson Park was that every Thursday night will find the 5,000 back again. A schedule of performances has been arranged for every night in the week except Sunday.

Meanwhile, ambitious young Broadway players are waiting for the end of the city's experiment with drama, hoping to buy up cheaply the portable theater-trucks, store them through the winter, and themselves take them out on the road next spring.

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Sentimental Plays Returning

Altho it is too early to try and trace the exact cause for it, enough of the new plays for the next season in the New York theater have been written to show that for the first time in eight years sentiment will be an important factor in the mood of the new productions which will be offered in the 1934-1935 season.

Plays now being written and already purchased for early production are composed of treacle and tears, as opposed to the pig-iron which has been the main content of popular New York plays for several years.

The abrupt change may or may not be the result of the decency drive against motion-pictures.

Beginning with "Broadway" and "What Price Glory?" and moving up through "The Front Page" and similar blunt works, the Broadway theater gave itself heartily over to lithographic, blunt dramas in which the virility of the heroes was proved with profanity and the nobility of the heroine with her sand-paper attitude toward life.

For at least two seasons, up to last year, the most popular heroes were those with the most distressing manners and the beloved heroines were those with the most lamentable morals.

Taking their cue from the excessive popularity of the film, "Little Women," New York's playwrights are now constructing their plays out of lace, crinoline, broken hearts and noble deeds.

Sentimental plays, with perhaps half a dozen psychological works, appear in advance to be the promise for the new theatrical season.

Summer Theater Hits Slump

Early in June, sixty-three summer theaters were announced for the countryside and seaboard of the North Atlantic States. Scarcely a month later, in the first week of July, these had dwindled to thirty-one theaters.

Ten didn't open at all, twelve lasted only through one week, the other ten wilted after the second week.

It is estimated, by persons who make tours of the summer theaters, that by August 1 the list will have been cut down to twenty or less.

Mismanagement, ill-chosen plays, and lack of audience-interest were assigned as the principal causes of the swift mortality among the rural playhouses.

In five instances the operators of the theaters had great difficulty in persuading townspeople to permit the theaters to open. Previous experiences with summer theater groups had soured the local dwellers to that point where they could not abide the thought of another invasion by the hot-weather Thespians.

The Westport Country Playhouse continues to be the sturdiest of the groups, with professional management and skilled choice of play material contributing to its success.

Drabness Chased Off School Building's Walls

New Orleans Gives Its Young Painters an Opportunity to Turn Public School's Corridors Into Halls of Beauty

It is an ancient admission among painters that a prison, a dairy, and the halls of a public school are the three drabbest scenes in the picture of America. Schools, particularly, have been built from coast to coast with hallways consisting of nothing more relieving to the eye than lengths of flat plaster over which two coats of buff paint have been spread.

Until recently, suggestions that these great acreages of plaster would be ideal for murals have met with rebuffs on the part of educators, half of whom thought that pictures would distract the pupils and the other half who thought that Spartan simplicity was essential to discipline.

In New Orleans this has been changed. The city school board, working in cooperation with the Arts and Crafts Club, gave over one long hall in John McDonough Public School No. 15 to a class of advanced art students in the New Orleans Art School, which is conducted by the club. A patron of the arts donated the materials and the project was put on a competitive basis, arousing the students to great interest.

After the faculty of the art school had selected those students sufficiently advanced to accomplish the work creditably, each was required to submit an idea in sketch form. After all the sketches were in, the faculty sat in judgment and chose that which seemed best. Then the other students helped in bringing the chosen sketches to perfection. It was decided that nine panels, with predominating tones of silver green, gray lavender, earth, and fading twilight yellow, would be painted.

The panels were painted in water-color on paper, which then was hung flat on the plaster and fixed with gelatin and shellac. A narrow border was put around each panel, with a small plate at the bottom describing the scene.

All of the panels are pastoral, with the exception of one which shows the industrial life of the State. The wild life, flora, fish, fruit, and human units used contribute to the color and spirit of the murals.

Three Panels Noticed

Three panels have received unusual attention. One shows two Negroes, one carrying a large stalk of bananas, the other trundling a hand-truck with sacks. In the background there is a Mississippi River steamboat, seen between two trees, and, in the lower right-hand corner, a pelican watches the Negroes. Another, also framed between two trees, shows a Negro woman carrying a large tray of vegetables on her head, while a small boy walks ahead of her with a string of fish and a small girl follows with a tray of fruit. The third panel is that of a Negro picking cotton. A fourth also has been highly complimented by critics. In it a Negro is cutting sugar-cane.

One of the nine mural panels painted by students in a New Orleans art school for the hall of a public school

The entrance hall of the school is Colonial in character. This was taken into consideration by the students when they planned the project. The frames around the panels key right in with the architecture of the hall.

It is the first time that anything of such scope has been attempted in schools, with students themselves doing the work.

A Remarkable Tapestry

It isn't often that a museum finds itself so cramped for space that it must dispose of valued objects, but that is what faces the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. Expansion of its collections have made it necessary to offer for exchange or cash either to another museum or a private collector an enormous Japanese silk tapestry measuring twenty-two by thirteen feet.

The tapestry was made in Kyoto for the Columbian Exposition in 1893, more than 200 men having worked four years in its production.

One gage of the amount of work involved is the fact that for the weaving of a single face in the tapestry one man often worked three or more days. The tapestry has more than 700 colors in it and days were passed in color experiments before the proper tones for the large portal and tree were achieved.

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How Talking-Pictures Help Education

Schools Invoke Science's Aid to Explain Things in This Age Which Science Has Done Much to Make Complex

By Henry Schmidt, Jr.

Courtesy of Erpi Picture Consultants

Western Electric 16 millimeter sound system in use in an elementary-school classroom

The educational talking-picture brings all the world into the classroom. Mechanical progress has provided the school with a powerful new instrument for overcoming the obstacles of time and space. The modern student can explore the seas, skies, and earth; penetrate ocean depths, or forests and jungles; visit far-off lands to become acquainted with other customs; scrutinize the animal and plant kingdoms, the inner-workings of the human mechanism, or observe the world's social and economic progress.

With this instrument education becomes a vital pursuit, full of enriching experiences. The teacher becomes a guide to the student whose mind and spirit have been stimulated, and whose latent curiosity has been aroused.

Numerous tests and surveys of the effect on students have been made. One of the first of these took place in England, in 1930, and discovered that the motion-picture aided perceptibly. A more recent one, conducted by Harvard, showed that the student learned an average of 20 per cent. more on general subjects and an average of 35 per cent. more on a smaller field of fact-relationships specifically dealt with in the film. This substantiates several other extensive surveys made.

Much progress has been made in production techniques. As Frederick L. Devereux put it in "The Educational Talking-Picture":

"No longer does a director take a scenario script and interpret it as his own peculiar experience or capabilities may dictate. The new educational talking-picture grows, from start to finish, as a result of research and conference; group judgment based upon objective considerations and approved standards shaped its development. The building of the new educational picture is marked by a close integration of the work of research and production specialists, an integration which insures the maximum contribution of each in attaining the educational objectives of the picture."

For what subjects is the sound-film useful? It seems to be adaptable to an infinite variety of topics. It is invaluable in sociology, the study of which demands wide and varied contacts with life. For psychology, the special behaviors of a vast array of types can be presented for close study. In learning languages, the use of slow-motion and the close-up bring a true-life reproduction of the voice of the native speaker, a valuable means of learning a foreign tongue.

In science, it provides a demonstration which every student can see at the same time. For law classes it can portray the court-room scenes and cases involving complex human relations. In medicine, it can demonstrate the surgical methods of specialists from all parts of the globe. For business courses it can show all types of business practises.

In the fine arts, rich stage and musical material can be shown by the most talented interpreters. In the field of current affairs, it can reproduce reality, clarify such difficult problems as the tariff issue, or the agricultural problem.

Facts Coordinated

Visual education is not new. The classroom has long employed still pictures, graphs, maps, and the projection of this material by means of the glass or film slide, and the opaque projector. But the introduction of sound and motion to pictures has brought teachers two steps nearer to a reproduction of reality, making this a vitally interesting medium for instruction. The former United States Commissioner of Education, George F. Zook, wrote:

"Our rapidly changing social order has greatly complicated the educational process. The learner must coordinate a bewildering number of facts, explore almost unbounded realms. The teacher needs the aid of science in this age which science has done so much to make complex. Potentially, the motion-picture is one of the chief contributions of science to education."

Child Labor Amendment Stirs National Controversy

(Continued from page 18)

population, or 45,000,000 human beings in all—all these under eighteen years of age—under the direct control of the Congress of the United States. The Congress might then send Federal agents and inspectors into every home, every family, every school and every church in the land to see what anyone under eighteen years of age was doing, and whether he was doing anything which the Congress, under authority of the amendment, had either limited, regulated or prohibited."

All of which sounds very "silly" to the supporters. Mgr. John A. Ryan, widely-known sociologist, and Director of the Department of Social Action, National Catholic Welfare Conference, said, "the fears of those who assumed that, if Congress is granted the power expressed in this amendment, it will prohibit every kind of child labor up to eighteen years of age, are, in my opinion, without any substantial basis. Nor do I agree with those who fear that ratification would lead to incursions by the Federal Government into the field of education, or into any other field of child control. The amendment gives Congress no such

© Harris & Ewing

International

Sponsors of the Child Labor Amendment: Former Representative Israel M. Foster (left) and Former Senator Samuel M. Shortridge

power." And, again, "the language used by many of the opponents of the amendment . . . is scandalous and unjust. It implies that the average member of Congress is either a fool or a knave, and the average administrative official an arrogant tyrant. . . . After all, the Government in Washington is made by the American people. In wisdom and moderation it compares favorably with the governments of the States."

A statement by a prominent group of lawyers headed by Charles C. Burlingham comes to a similar conclusion. They believe that the fear that Congress "would regulate the labor of children in the household, or on the home farm, or that it would prohibit all gainful employment for persons under eighteen years is unfounded."

In appealing for ratification, they ask:

"Are we willing to give Congress the power to make permanent the child-labor standards now incorporated in the NRA codes, or do we wish to permit the States to return to child exploitation, and the consequent lowering of adult wage-levels when the codes expire?"

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The March of Recovery

Trade and industry in the Detroit area closed the second quarter without any appreciable let-down in the sale of consumer-goods. The June total volume was approximately 15 per cent. ahead of the figures for the corresponding month last year, according to the New York *Herald Tribune.*

Business, aided by billions from Federal and State Governments, appeared to have pulled itself 40 per cent. of the way out of the depression which began five years ago this month, according to the Federal Reserve Board.

A 75 per cent. gain in automobile production in the United States for the first half of 1934 as compared with the corresponding period of last year, was reported by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which placed the total output for the 1934 period at 1,802,442 vehicles against 1,031,839 a year ago.

Banks and trust companies, which have been the largest class of borrowers from the RFC, had repaid, up to June 30, $1,007,647,802, or 63 per cent. of the $1,606,571,866 advanced since February, 1932.—The New York *Times.*

Contributors to This Issue

Edward Angly contributes "Producers Cleansing Films, but Will Reform Last?", the final article of a series.

Francis R. Eldridge, author of "The Economics Back of Sea Power," is a Professor of Foreign Trade at New York University. He has had wide diplomatic and business experience in the Orient and is the author of several books on foreign trade. He was born at Haddonfield, New Jersey, in 1889.

Harry Lee Franklin, author of "Germany's Tobogganing Trade Balance," was, from 1926-32, with the exception of one year, an American Consul at Berlin. He was born at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1895.

Delwyn Hyatt, who contributes "Poker Permutations and Combinations," is a Lieutenant on the U. S. S. *Mississippi.* He was born in New York City in 1898, and taught mathematics for two years at Annapolis.

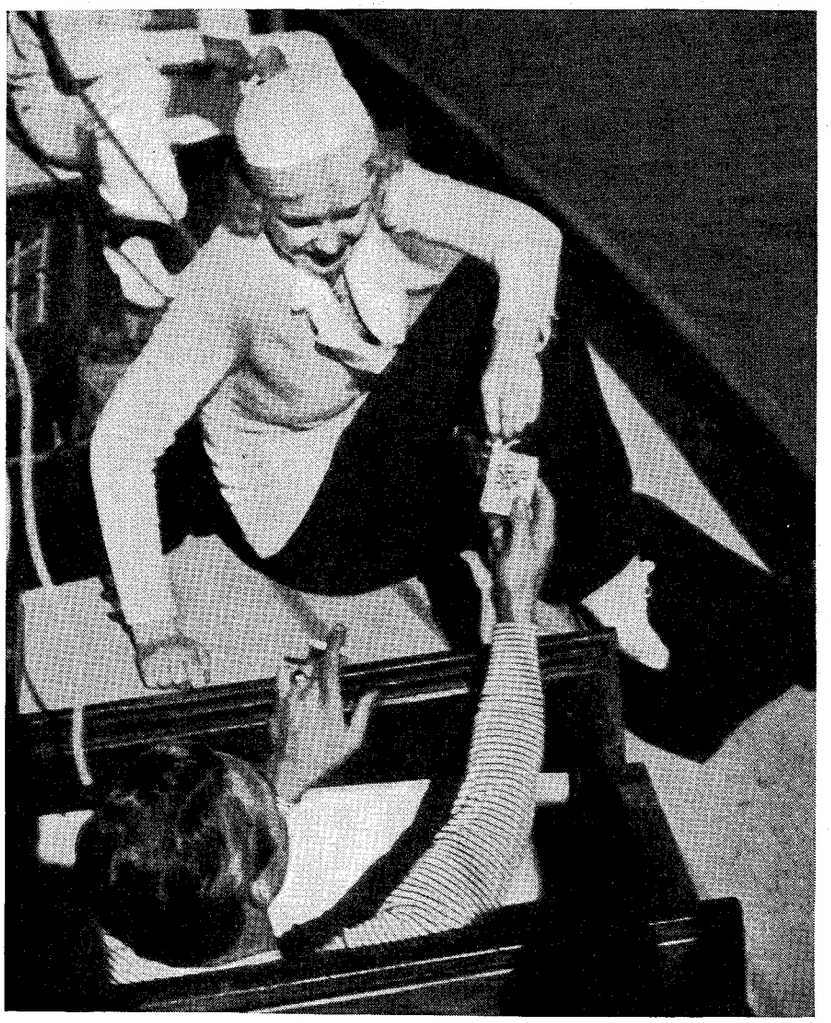
Henry Schmidt, Jr., author of "How Talking-Pictures Help Education," is in the scenario department of the Visomatic Systems in New York. He is twenty-three years old, was born in Glen Ridge, New Jersey, attended Amherst and Columbia, and has done newspaper and other editorial work.

Grenville Vernon, who contributes "The Importance of 'The Road,' " has been, since 1927, editor of the Dial Press. He was graduated from Harvard in 1905, was music editor of the New York *Tribune* for twelve years, and is the author of several books.

Sidney Williams, author of "The Tennis Lords of Yesterday," has been literary editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* since 1925. He was born at Wells, Maine, is fifty-six years old, and has written several novels.

A cooler one, sailor?

How about it? Try the cigarette that does for smokes what iced tea does for drinks, and cool fresh linen for clothes . . . whose first puff is cool-as-April, and whose last leaves your mouth clean and daisy-fresh. Spud's a grand Summer smoking-mate!



What's the secret of Spud's coolness?

A tiny bit of menthol. But not in the *smoke.* The menthol does its work *in the cigarette* . . . by simply *cooling* the smoke. So what Spud gives you is just pure tobacco goodness . . . *with the heat taken out.*

CORK TIP or PLAIN

SPUD

MENTHOL-COOLED CIGARETTES

15¢ FOR 20 (25¢ IN CANADA)

THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO COMPANY, INCORPORATED, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

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The Importance of "The Road"

With the Number of Legitimate Theaters in Cities Outside New York Ridiculously Small, Broadway Is Beginning to Realize That First-Class Productions Must Be Exported

By Grenville Vernon

HOW can the public outside New York be made theater conscious? This is no mere academic question, but one which producing-managers are coming to realize is one to which an answer must be found if the spoken drama is not to sink to a mere appendage to the motion-pictures. In the answer to that question lies the future of the theater, not only in the country at large, but in New York itself.

With the exception of a number of little-theater organizations and a few companies headed by stars such as Katharine Cornell, Walter Hampden, and Eva Le Gallienne, performances of the legitimate drama virtually are confined to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, while even in the last three cities the number of theaters open is ridiculously small. To take a single week, that, for instance, of March 19, Chicago and Philadelphia each had only four theaters open, while in Boston there was only one.

Twenty years ago Boston, alone, had at least eight first-class theaters open continuously, Chicago and Philadelphia were equally rich in attractions, while "the road"—the cities of half a million people down to those of forty or fifty thousand—was being visited regularly by traveling companies with engagements of from a week to a single night. During recent years, however, the vast majority of American cities have had hardly any opportunity of seeing plays at all except in motion-picture form, with the inevitable result that the public outside New York has grown out of the habit of thinking of the theater as something intimately connected with its life.

Publicity Is Needed

Even when plays arrive it takes intense effort to make the people realize that they are in town. To quote the words of Warren Munzell, Business Manager of the New York Theater Guild: "Without an advance subscription it is almost impossible, except in the case of companies headed by famous stars, to get audiences of any size to the theaters before Wednesday night. It takes the first two days to get it into the public consciousness that such a thing as a real play has really arrived."

Plays without a famous star, no matter how admirably acted, must make their way, and an expensive way it is.

Therefore, theater-lovers must come to New York if they wish to see most of the plays they have read about, and, as a corollary, the number of these theater-lovers, since they have no theatrical fare at home to feed upon and stimulate their interest, tends to decrease.

Now this very condition in turn reacts upon the New York theater, for the theater in New York always has been largely dependent upon visitors to the metropolis, visitors who, in the past, often came chiefly to attend the theater.

Keystone Underwood

(Left to right) Eva Le Gallienne, Katharine Cornell, and Walter Hampden

With their interest lessened at home, they are less eager to go to the theater even when it is there. So the decline in the road creates a vicious circle. This is the dark side of the picture, a side which, of course, the depression has intensified. Fortunately, however, a brighter side has recently shown itself, and this season in New York at least has been richer both in the number of plays and in the number of successes. What, then, does the optimist see for the future?

While the movies have killed, probably for all time, second-rate and third-rate companies, for people prefer a good film to a poor play, a large potential audience of theater-lovers undoubtedly exists. This has been proved by the success of the tours of Miss Cornell, Miss Le Gallienne, Mr. Hampden, and the companies of the Theater Guild. Despite the heavy cost of transportation, these tours have been financially successful, and they in turn have done much to make the New York theater attractive to visitors who have seen these performances in their home cities.

If the theater is to mean what it should to the American people, the number of these traveling organizations must be increased. Brock Pemberton, one of New York's leading producers, is working on a plan whereby a group of leading managers will agree to send their successors on the road with their original casts. For this to be successful, the managers must send out their most popular productions, not their half-successes or failures.

One of the chief reasons for the decline of the road was the fact that outside cities too often were regaled with inferior plays and casts. Mr. Pemberton hopes to be able to impress his fellow-managers with the fact that by neglecting to send their plays on the road they are progressively diminishing the size of the public to which they must appeal in New York. He points to the ability of the Theater Guild to win, by road-tours, audiences for metropolitan productions.

Another condition which is most hopeful is the new-found willingness for cinema houses throughout the country to admit plays to their stages. A few years ago most legitimate attractions were barred from many cities because they contained no regular theaters and the cinemas refused point-blank to house them. Here, for once, overproduction proved a blessing, and many film theaters to-day are only too happy to have a play within their walls. So the door, at last, is open. But not only must Broadway managers agree to send out their companies, but the leading Broadway actors and actresses must agree to go.

The lesser players, whose livelihood is exceedingly precarious to-day, are only too willing to travel, but it is not always so easy to persuade the stars to join. One thing is certain—if "the road" is to regain its vitality, it must be by means of full Broadway casts.

Barnstorming Vanishes

The day of the barnstorming troupe is gone forever, and stock companies, except summer ones, have largely disappeared as well. If the American theater is to hold its own, manager and star must combine to accomplish it. If they love their art, and do not want to sell themselves completely to Hollywood, their own future may well be dependent on their willingness to make some sacrifice of comfort. Miss Cornell, Miss Le Gallienne, and Mr. Hampden have proved their love for their art, and it has won them fortune, as well. It is up to their fellow-stars to prove themselves as self-sacrificing—and as sensible.

New Hunting Stamp

J. N. Darling, noted cartoonist, better known as "Ding," the new chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, is the designer of the new $1 Federal hunting stamp. Almost twice the size of the regular special delivery cover, the new stamp shows two mallards in flight. The background is blue.

The new stamp soon will be issued for sale at all post-offices in county seats and in all towns with a population of more than 2,500. Sales will provide funds to help conserve migratory water-fowl by the establishment of sanctuaries. Everyone more than sixteen years old who hunts migratory water-fowl is required to possess a Federal hunting stamp.

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Producers Cleansing Films, But Will Reform Last?

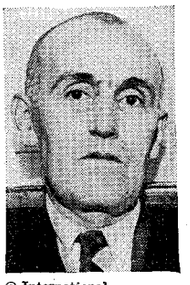
(Continued from page 7)

Yet such virtue doesn't often reap such a reward at the box-office. Paramount paraded most of its stars through the innocent and classic fun of "Alice in Wonderland," but that film is in the red. It cost $370,000 and has recovered less than $150,000. Among the scores of exhibitors spurning it, so it is said, was a Y.M.C.A. in the Atlanta district. In that region not a theater manager turned thumbs down on Mae West, or rejected "Little Cæsar," but sixty-three of them would have nothing to do with George Arliss as "Voltaire," and forty-three shunned him as "Alexander Hamilton."

Now the primmest bluestocking will agree that Mr. Arliss is a wholesome actor. His vehicles are kept as clean as was Queen Victoria's coach. Even in the playland of the screen, Mr. Arliss adamantly abstains from embracing any woman save her who in real life is his lawfully wedded wife. Yet the Boston district, home of the Watch and Ward Society, has seen many of his pictures canceled while the populace turned out eagerly to eye Mae West. In and near Boston, the abode of the Abolitionists, Walter Huston in "Abraham Lincoln" was turned down by forty theater managers, Republicans as well as Democrats.

Gangster Films

Throughout New England, as elsewhere, "Scarface," the Capone saga; "Little Cæsar," "Public Enemy," and other gangster films have been lapped up avidly. In Cleveland even the schools and other non-theatrical institutions equipped with projection machines as well as history teachers wouldn't accept "Abraham Lincoln," or "Evangeline." The country over, deaf ears were turned to "Cradle Song," tho the critics appraised it as vastly entertaining as well as undefiled.



© International

J. J. McCarthy

"So This Is Africa," a hot film about a hot place, took in the money everywhere, but "Igloo," a cool treatment of cool customs, got the cold shoulder from numerous theater managers. And they are men who either gage the tastes of their neighbors or go broke.

Not even the bait of daubing a clean celluloid with a title provocative of two interpretations has always succeeded in attracting profitable custom to pictures esteemed by their makers as morally stainless. In the Chicago area "Be Mine Tonight" had 195 cancelations, and "Silver Cord" was generally snubbed. "Cavalcade" flopped in Omaha, yet at the very time when the price of corn wasn't worth the shucking, Nebraskans and Iowans and Missourians shelled out half-dollars by the tens of thousands to get an eyeful of Clara Bow in "Hoop-la."

In Salt Lake City Paramount's district manager had to blackjack exhibitors into spreading sweetness and light. He told them if they didn't accept "Alice in Wonderland," they couldn't have Mae West. The same week that "Abraham Lincoln" lost money for one Salt Lake City theater, "The Devil to Pay" produced plump profits a few strides down the street. Norma Shearer in "Riptide," one of the films that aroused the harshest complaints from Church organizations, was a big money-maker almost everywhere. But "The Power and the Glory," publicly praised by many a clergyman, was no great success.

Block-Booking Defended

In defending the block-booking system, upon which any exhibitor may quickly pin the blame if the neighbors accuse him of displaying dirty drama, the industry insists that the pictures most canceled are not those at which wide-spread criticism has been aimed.

No, the ones most frequently spurned are "pictures which public groups have indorsed for their fine dramatic or educational values." Morally flawless films indorsed by what Mr. Hays calls "social-minded" organizations rarely have tremendous box-office value.

Under block-booking contracts, the exhibitor has the "privilege" of canceling 10 per cent. of the number of films he has booked. It isn't Mae West that he cancels, not ever. The block-booking system has been under fire frequently. A bill to prohibit it was introduced in the last Congress. Economically the system is a smart thing for the producer, because the exhibitor obligates his theater to take so many films in a certain time, good, bad, or indifferent. He may pick and choose only to the extent of turning down one-tenth of the films for which he contracts. If the bulk assays at more than 10 per cent. dirt, he is bound to throw dirt onto his screen, however prophylactic may be his intentions.

The system is a form of insurance to the producer who is investing millions in products made for a public whose tastes he seldom can count on sensing in advance. But when the Hays organization sets out to justify the practise on higher than business grounds, it falls into a flimsy doctrine.

"It is undoubtedly true," the Hays argument begins, "that not all of the pictures made by each of the companies are good pictures. . . . On the other hand, no exhibitor ought fairly to be put into a position where he can purchase all the cream or best pictures of each distributer and leave for the exhibitor's competitor only the skimmed milk." That is as tho one told a housewife she shouldn't pick out the best-looking vegetables she sees at the grocers, but should accept what is handed to her for her money.

Block-booking has been denounced by the Church crusaders, but they are not wasting much fire on such flank attacks. They are concentrating on the main idea of frightening Hollywood with the threat of a boycott into doing its own moral housecleaning.

Meanwhile, the Independent Theater Owners' Association, catching the big producers and distributers in a retreat before the Church Militant, are launching a flank attack. They are eager to drive block-booking into the courts and demolish it.

All in all, these are rather uncomfortable days for the movie-men who want to be "sophisticated" and also master their own destinies. Their present disposition to purify their products was preceded more than a full half-year by their yielding to reformers who felt that they had gone too far toward the filthy in their advertisements.

Motion Picture Herald

Joseph I. Breen

Last autumn this reached the point where, as a common expression had it, no picture possibly could be as sexually spicy as its advertisements hinted. Nor were the scenes ever so sulphuric or the actors so stripped in the reels as in the "still" pictures dished out by way of ballyhoo to the fan magazines, some of which center their appeal upon the prurient.

Advertising Improves

Last November—about the time that the Catholic Bishops' Committee began planning the current crusade—the Hays organization established an Advertising Advisory Council, which has since sat in judgment on all advertisements, publicity hand-outs and "stills" prepared for distribution by the eight big production companies paying Mr. Hays his $150,000 a year.

Since then, it is generally admitted, there has been a distinct improvement in the tone of motion-picture advertising. The Advertising Advisory Council at the Hays headquarters is in charge of J. J. McCarthy, who is a Catholic, as is also the new morals-dictator in Hollywood, Joseph I. Breen.

The producers succeeded in cleaning up their advertising without going broke, or driving the public away from the films. Perhaps they can do the same with the screen itself. Certainly they have been terrified into trying—and, for once, with sincerity.

But if, once the *risqué* is routed, the books begin to show splurges of red, and should the public evidence a nostalgia for the naughty, in the long run films are likely to backslide.

For the motion-picture business is a two-billion-dollar set-up, and money doesn't grow on trees—not even on those which produce fig leaves. For a while it is going to be a well-behaved industry, because its management is too frightened to be otherwise, but eventually films are unlikely to be much better morally than the general run of those who pay to be entertained by the motion-picture.

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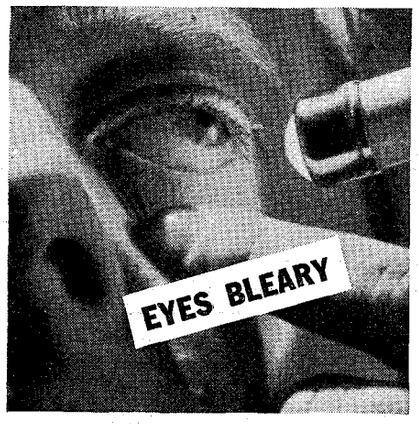
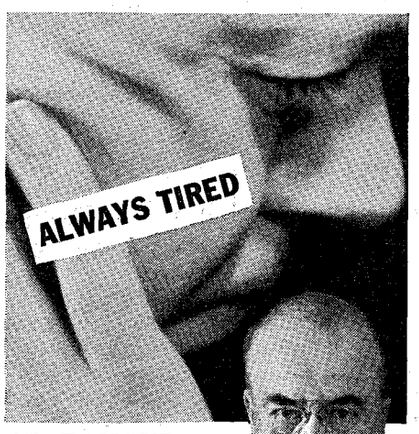




DR. RAMOND,
physician to the late President Doumer of France, says:

"An amazing improvement ...*in 3 weeks*"

"MR. Z——," Dr. Félix Ramond reports, "had been overworking." He had dull eyes, a tired body, swollen stomach, headaches, couldn't sleep . . .

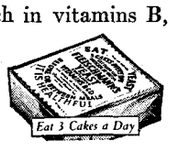
"My advice—yeast—proved just the treatment he needed. As his digestion and elimination improved, his headaches stopped, he slept well—regained his former energy."

Perhaps *your* eyes are dull and bleary, too. Perhaps *you* lack "pep," have a big stomach . . . are constipated!

Note what Dr. Ramond says:—"Poisons that form when intestines function poorly affect health in *many* ways . . . To counteract this condition, I recommend fresh yeast as the best corrective."

Won't you try Fleischmann's Yeast—for 30 days, at least? You can get it at grocers, restaurants and soda fountains.

Each cake is very rich in vitamins B, D and G. Start to eat Fleischmann's Yeast . . . right now!



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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

Hitler Over Europe. By Ernst Henri. New York: Simon and Schuster; $1.90.

Not Hitler, but Fritz Thyssen, the Ruhr steel magnate, rules Germany to-day, a pseudonymous German charges in this sensational book; and Thyssen is planning through Hitler to win a domination over Europe which will make the old dreams of Pan-Germanism seem mild. So much of this materialistic interpretation of Nazi history has been confirmed by events that the rest must receive serious attention.

The Brüning-Schleicher-Hitler conflicts which preceded the advent of the Nazi Government were, according to this author, a mask for a titanic conflict of two industrial groups: one led by Otto Wolff and the Deutsche Bank group, including liberal Jews and Catholics; the other by Thyssen, Flick, and Vögler, Ruhr ironmasters with more aggressive policies, both domestic and international. The first objective was control of the Steel Trust, which the State then largely controlled by its subsidies; the second, control of coal; third, to eliminate the Catholic and Jewish rivals; fourth, to crush the labor movement; fifth, to promote inflation, so liberating industry from its debt to the banks; finally, to control half of Europe, as a market for Ruhr products.

Back in 1927, Thyssen and Vögler visited Mussolini; that year they joined Hitler's party; since then, "Henri" charges, they have financed and astutely controlled it.

Talk of Hitler's movement as a middle-class movement has been, this author says, merely a blind. It had a middle-class army—the brown-clad Storm Troopers—paid, through Hitler, with Thyssen's money; but it never let it control Germany.

Roehm and Heines, murdered on July 1, according to "Henri" were the authentic leaders of the brown-clad army of the middle class. "Henri" foresaw that they would have to be liquidated. Behind the scenes stand Thyssen and his associates; at the front of the stage stand the famous trio, Hitler, Goering, and Goebbels; most significant of all, in "Henri's" eyes, are the black-clad Schutz Staffel, tools of the Thyssen group, and their real leaders are Himmler and Hess.

Hitler, in this book, appears as a slack-wire artist, a man with a genius for discovering what position represents a mathematical balance of all the forces within the party. Goebbels is the brainiest and longest-visioned, Goering a would-be Bonaparte, and, so far as personal power goes, the only real rival to Hitler.

"Henri" believes the war on the home-front largely won. A million German workers, he says, are already serfs, in "labor camps"; three million have dropped out of the official figures of either employed or unemployed—ex-Socialists and ex-Communists, who are being slowly starved; the rest of the working class, by increased taxes, lowered wages, lengthened hours, and increased prices, has been reduced to near-serfdom.

The international program of National Socialism is carried out by the Office for Foreign Affairs of the Nazi Party, led by an ex-Russian named Alfred Rosenberg (not a Jew), and its policy is, as "Henri" interprets it, a categorical imperative imposed by the inner logic of the Ruhr industrial group.

The Nazis know well enough that they would have no hope of victory in a European war to-day. They are sincere when they say they want peace—now. They know that they can not win by war the territories they want. So they have taken a leaf from the Communists: they have organized a "Brown International" which actively foments revolution from within a dozen neighboring countries.

They know, too, that their infantry and artillery hardly could hope to cope with France. Their reliance is on air and chemistry. Goering is the great prophet of the air, but all the high Nazi officials do their best to make Germany air-minded. According to "Henri," Goering's program is 20,000 fighting air-planes in one year.

There is a touch of yellow journalism in "Hitler Over Europe"; it is a dogmatic, probably exaggerated, book, but many of its main outlines are being confirmed by events of the last few weeks.

* * * *

Europe Between Wars? By Hamilton Fish Armstrong. New York: The Macmillan Company; $1.50.

In far soberer language Mr. Armstrong confirms some of Ernst Henri's melodramatic analyses. He sees Goering fiercely assembling a mighty air-fleet and notes the silent propaganda work of Rosenberg; but he does not recognize in Hitler a tool of Thyssen. He thinks that Hitler rather may follow demagogically the call of the masses, and turn Left. Whatever course Hitler follows, he sees in him a peril to peace. He weighs and ponders, and hesitates to commit himself to precise predictions. His is a very sane book and he has a faint faith that democracy, rather than dictatorship, may solve the world's problems—slowly.

Hot-Weather Reading

The Road to Nowhere. By Maurice Walsh. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company; $2.50). Romance in Ireland—a poaching, a murder, an epic fight, and love among the tinkers.

Code of the West. By Zane Grey. (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2). Strong men of the West, and a wisp of a girl from the East.

Friends and Romans. By Virginia Faulkner. (New York: Simon and Schuster; $2). Love, music, and Fascism; a witty, sophisticated novel.

Rivers Glide On. By A. Hamilton Gibbs. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company; $2.50). A reliable father-and-daughter novel.

Magpie. The Autobiography of Lois Vidal. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company; $3). In which a harum-scarum (and pretty) English girl tells how she made her way about the world.

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On the Current Screen

Damon Runyon, the distinguished sports columnist, also is the most successful of the current creators of cinema plots. Mr. Runyon's vast and justifiable fame as a film story-teller began when one of his narratives was transformed into the enormously popular photoplay called "Lady for a Day." One success generally is enough to establish a film-writer, but Mr. Runyon is not a one-hit man. It was not long before his "Little Miss Marker" became an even greater box-office triumph. The presence of that most likable of the Hollywood children, little Miss Shirley Temple, played a great part in the success of this second picture, but, at any rate, the work was a vast success and Mr. Runyon was notably a part of that economic fact. It is true that he was concerned with the writing of something called "A Very Honorable Guy," in which the eminent and wide-mouthed Joe E. Brown scored one of his extremely rare failures at the usually friendly box-office, but such an incidental failure was not enough to stop the onrushing fame of the current Great Man of the motion-picture plots.

First National & Vitaphone Picture

Richard Barthelmess, Ann Dvorak, and Helen Lowell in "Midnight Alibi"

Now, as the latest of the Runyon screen-tales, there is **Midnight Alibi (AA)**, based on the story called "The Old Doll's House," and, altho it is not a very good picture, it does explain a great part of its author's success in this new field. His stories are written in striking visual terms; they contain the sort of imaginative dramatic contrast which is so effective in the films; they have the necessary elements of surprize and topical interest, and they possess both vigor and the required air of knowing and hard-boiled sentimentality. They are, in a word, admirable cinema stuff in a sane but not too cerebral manner. In "Midnight Alibi," he provides a story which combines gangster melodrama with a crinoline romanticism about love-lorn old aristocrats living in dismal brownstone houses. Here a dashing young gambler, fleeing from his enemies, hides in an ancient New York home reminiscent of the famous Wendel mansion, and finds a lovely old lady, who becomes his friend, tells him of her own unhappy girlhood romance, and encourages him to fight for his love as she had failed to do. In the end she provides him with a dubious alibi when he is accused of a crime of which he is guiltless.

There are many faults in the film. The story is thin, and the padding has not been effectively managed. It is the sort of incredible story which demands great plausibilty in the telling, and the plausibility is missing. The dialog, instead of being rich and lively, is completely stereotyped. Above all, it cries out for vigorous contrast between its social classes—the prim, cultured old lady and the rowdy young gangster being their representatives. Unfortunately, Richard Barthelmess, always an engaging and intelligent actor, makes the hero so charmingly cultured that you feel he would have been at home in the mansion from the first. A supporting rôle is attractively played by Helen Chandler.

* * * *

Shoot the Works (AA)—A pleasant, unimportant, and rather entertaining film about the romance of a torch-singer and a boastful carnival barker. Freely based on a bad play called "The Great Magoo," it wisely tossed the original away, added a good popular song called "With My Eyes Wide Open, I'm Dreaming," and emerged as familiar, unimportant, but decidedly bearable entertainment. Jack Oakie and Ben Bernie are helpful, and the whole thing might be recommended more enthusiastically were it not for the presence in the cast of two actors who since have died. One is Lew Cody and the other is Dorothy Dell, and the charm and freshness of the late Miss Dell in a leading rôle provides an unhappily ghoulish quality to the film and makes one realize what a loss to the screen her death was.

* * * *

Strictly Dynamite (A)—Jimmy Durante and Lupe Velez in a burlesque on radio fame which might have been funny if it had not grown serious and familiar.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Queen Christina, Mother, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, Viva Villa, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate, Counsellor at Law.	Little Man, What Now? The Key, Men in White, Double Door, Now I'll Tell, *No Greater Glory, Where Sinners Meet, The Tell-Tale Heart, Here Comes the Groom, Many Happy Returns, Murder on the Blackboard, The Thin Man.

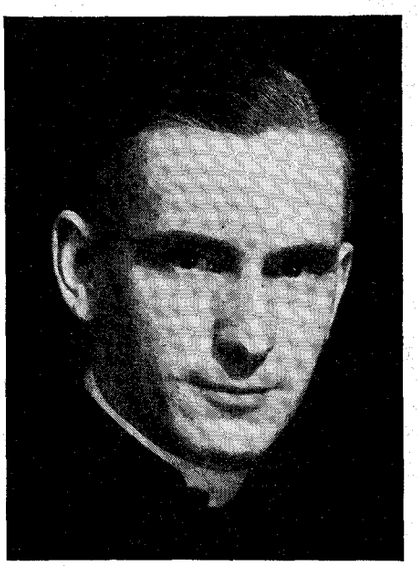
AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

"I had a severe case of

ATHLETE'S FOOT

Absorbine Jr. saved the day for me"

[*Quoted from an actual letter in our files, from a minister, the original of which will be shown upon request*]



Posed by professional model

IF you could only read the hundreds of grateful letters in our files from people who have suffered, there'd be no doubt in your mind as to what remedy *you'd* use to clear up a case of Athlete's Foot.

You may not be the person we're talking to, and then again you might be—"*it is probable that more than half the adult population suffers from it at some time*," the U. S. Public Health Service has reported.

But dispel all doubt. Examine the flesh between your toes. Does it itch? Is it red, angry? Or white with stickiness? Blisters? Peeling, cracked, sore?

Apply this Inexpensive Treatment

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The July Guide, off the press the middle of this month, includes a summary of interesting advertisements currently published in The Digest. It is issued as a special free service to Digest readers. It helps them buy with economy, and protects them against inferior substitutes by describing worthwhile nationally-known products. It gives addresses of manufacturers who offer samples and interesting booklets.

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Current Poetry

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What impression does human culture make on dear old Dame Nature? Eight pregnant lines, in *The New Yorker*, suggest an answer.

THE GREEN FIELD

BY ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

This green field is the masterpiece
Of many hands. Here you may know
Backs strained and thighs, and wills were bent
And sweat poured out, to make it so.
Cut, cleared, and tended, now it lies
Docile to man, while he stands near.
But let him turn and it will slip
Into the thicket, like a deer.

Infinite is the scope and variety of garden symbolism. From *Poetry* (Chicago).

GARDEN THEME

BY JESSICA NELSON NORTH

Women forever innocent of deed,
And men forever innocent of heart,
Frolic like children with the fateful seed,
Planting together, harvesting apart.

Having no incantation for their fears,
Vicarious magic for the darkened moon,
They till the deathless garden of the years
With careless gesture and capricious tune,

And know not, as their children can not know,
What seed will ripen from the seed they sow.

When Pan's pipes sound out of tune. From *The Nation*.

SHARP FEAR

BY LIONEL WIGGAM

Lost on the high invisible hill
The goats are running in the rain.
Frail and terrified and shrill
Their cries have wakened me again.
Like little ghouls from tree to tree
They wander searching for the field
Where grass in fragile filigree
By rail and wire is safely sealed.
The sharp fear startled from their throats
I hear across the rising wind—
The crystal cries of little goats
That blind, increasing fright has thinned.
Weary and weeping they will run
Until the dawn invades the hills.
To-morrow they may, in friendly sun,
Lie down among the daffodils.

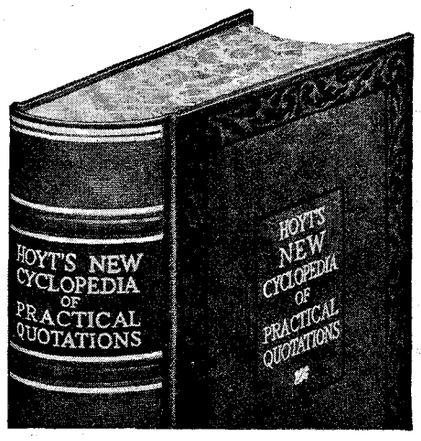
A challenge to super-lovers seems to be implied in this invocation of an art more noble and subtle than Ovid dreamed of. From *The Spectator* (London).

EPITHALAMION

BY JAN STRUTHER

The raw materials of love are yours—
Fond hearts, and lusty blood, and minds in tune:
And so, dear innocents, you think yourselves
Lovers full-blown.

Am I, because I own
Chisel, mallet and stone,
A sculptor? And must he
Who hears a skylark and can hold a pen
A poet be?
If neither so, why then
You're not yet lovers. But in time to come
(If senses grow not dulled nor spirit dumb)
By constant exercise of skill and wit,
By patient toil and judgment exquisite
Of body, mind and heart,
You may, my innocents, fashion
This tenderness, this liking, and this passion
Into a work of art.



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Topics in Brief

MEANWHILE the tourist in Germany had better watch his goose-step.—*Indianapolis News.*

So live that if everybody followed your example the blackmailers would starve. —*Springfield Union.*

WITH these knee-action cars, you never would notice a bump at all if it didn't yell. —*Muskogee Phoenix.*

IN spite of the hundreds of fine libraries over the country, the old-time dime novel now costs $2.—*Florida Times-Union.*

A GOOD actress is a school-teacher who can tell her pupils in a convincing manner that education pays.—*Washington Post.*

INSTRUCTIONS have been given to shoot Dillinger on sight, but the difficulty is to locate the site.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

A MAN is advertising in the Kansas City *Star* for an honest lawyer. Truly, optimism is returning by leaps and bounds—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

THANK goodness, large families are out of fashion. The office holder has fewer relatives to get on the public pay-roll—*Muskogee Phoenix.*

MAX BAER'S favorite author is said to be Emily Post. Maybe she taught him how guests in the ring ought to be seated.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A TEXAN has combined ten garden-tools in one, but it still isn't perfect as long as you have to go out and operate it.—*Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.*

IN spite of the LITERARY DIGEST poll, Democratic Congressmen will carry on a whirlwind campaign for reelection.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"YOU must eat spinach for moral, spiritual, ethical and esthetical reasons," says one of these food experts. And we have heard tell that it's good for you, too.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

A Dictator and His Cabinet

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*

IT'LL be news, too, if you ever read: "Fugitive Seeks Posse."—*Tampa Morning Tribune.*

THE DIGEST poll on Roosevelt is a referendum, but it doesn't look like a recall. —*Syracuse Herald.*

Still Hoping!

—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*

NEW YORK is no longer dumping its garbage at sea. The Jersey bather now has no way of knowing when the watermelon season has opened in Manhattan. —*Detroit News.*

REPUBLICANS, no matter how poor, will have to dig up their own money for the fall campaign. They can't borrow from the seven billions the President has under control.—*Toledo Blade.*

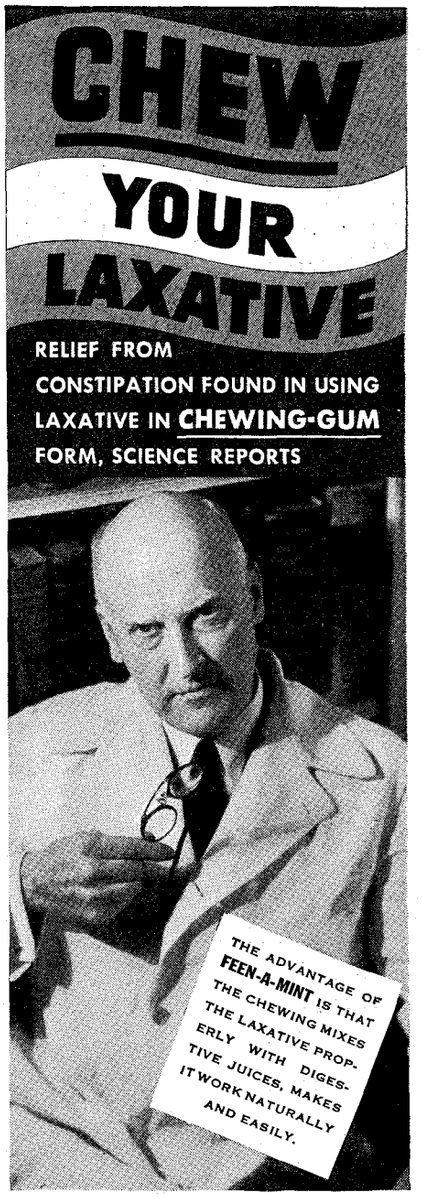
SENATOR COPELAND writes: "To make your chin less noticeable, try massaging it with an upward motion." Nothing like having men in Congress who know what to do.—*Columbus Ledger.*

READING where armies of caterpillars stopped trains in Ontario, a Duluth furniture man gives the following definition: A caterpillar, he explained, is an upholstered worm.—*Duluth News-Tribune.*

ANOTHER reason for our recent observation that we never can become accustomed to seeing a girl shaking dice for the beer, is that the barkeeper with whom she shakes is also a girl.—*Kansas City Star.*

BERTHA SHORE, of the Augusta *Gazette,* says a man can display a quarter now without fear that he will be married for his money, but she doesn't tell how a man may obtain the quarter.—*Topeka State Journal.*

THE motorist has a right to expect to find a little beauty by the roadside, says a bulletin of a national horticultural organization. Well, maybe he has, but the chances are that she'll be in somebody else's parked car.—*Boston Herald.*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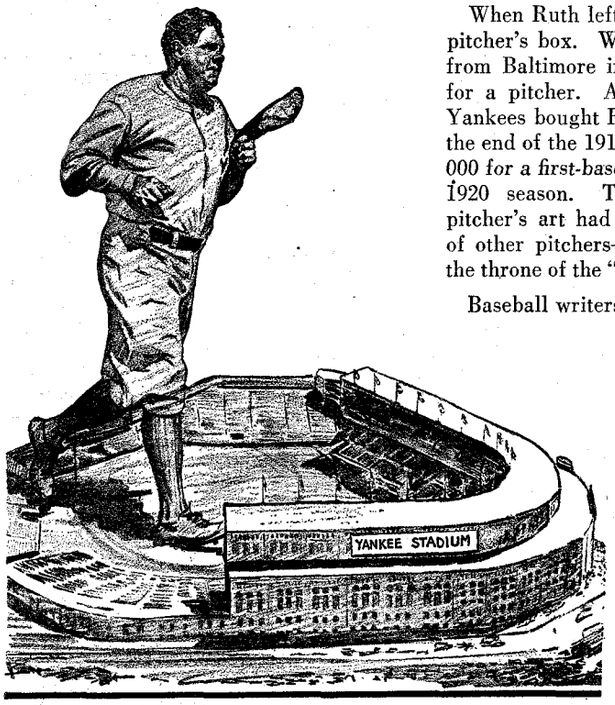
Babe Ruth—A "Bat-Buster's" Last Stand

Baseball Epitaphs Have Been Written for Him Before, But Now, After Twenty Years in the Big Leagues, He Writes His Own Exit in His Own Play



Courtesy of New York *Evening Journal*

Old "Wagon Wheels"—Still Rollin'—Home!

—Burris Jenkins, Jr., in the New York *Evening Journal*

THE New York *Times* for May 7, 1915, was filled with war head-lines: "Russians Are Beaten, Lose Tarnow"; "German Armies Operating on Scale Unparalleled in History of War"; "British Chagrined at Allies' Checks."

All those head-lines were making history—history still very much alive to-day. But buried beneath them back in the sports section of the paper was an item of news that was also making history—sports history that still lives, tho perhaps not so hale and hearty as the war-talk. The item read:

"For Boston, the big left-handed pitcher, Babe Ruth, was all that a pitcher was supposed to be, and some more. He put his team into the running in the third inning by smashing a mighty homer into the upper tier of the right-field grand stand. His pitching throughout was of high order, and it was only after the hardest kind of effort that the Yanks were able to break through his service."

Thus was recorded the first home run that Babe Ruth, to-day still "King of Swat," ever hit in the major leagues. He is a bit hazy about that homer, doesn't remember it. After all, he was a pitcher in those days. Tho few remember it, Ruth pitched for the Boston Red Sox in the World Series of 1916 and 1918. And his record as a pitcher was no mean one: Babe Ruth pitched twenty-nine scoreless innings in three World Series games.

When Ruth left the Red Sox, he left the pitcher's box. When Boston bought Ruth from Baltimore in 1914, they paid $2,900 for a pitcher. And when the New York Yankees bought Ruth from the Red Sox at the end of the 1919 season, they paid $125,000 for a first-baseman that hit 0.376 in the 1920 season. The past master of the pitcher's art had begun to master the art of other pitchers—a path that led him to the throne of the "King of Swat."

Baseball writers and fans recall the high spots in a career that was ever dripping with drama and color—the high spots and the human ones:

In 1920, his first year up with the Yankees, the Babe drove out fifty-four home runs—the first time any man had ever cracked the "fifty-mark."

In 1926, Ruth's happy faculty of being able to ring up the curtain on a real show when and where it was needed was first dramatically demonstrated: He hit three homers in one World Series game against the St. Louis Cardinals in their own home-town.

And in that year, 1926, the human touch cropped out—the human touch of a real champion, a real showman, and a "good guy." Little Johnny Sylvester lay sick in bed in New Jersey during the World Series, just one of a million of the kids who worshiped the Babe. "Hit a homer for me," was the message to Ruth from that sick kid. Ruth hit three. He paid Johnny a visit. Johnny promptly recovered out of sheer gratitude.

In 1927, after a real struggle against slumps and slips, Babe Ruth wound up the season with sixty home runs to his credit, seventeen of them scored in September. Ruth was the "Red Knight," the Ace of Aces, most generous baseball-autographer, and every other baseball superlative.

In 1928, he repeated his feat of two years before by hitting three homers in one World Series game. And in 1932, he scored his greatest coup. In the World Series at Chicago, with the fans stamping and booing the Babe, and the Cubs sniggering at the "King of Swat," and the count against him two and three—a tough spot for any ruler—Ruth stepped back from the plate and pointed at the spot where the right-field fence intersects the left-field fence. Back at the plate, the Babe smacked the next pitched ball straight down center field, right over the spot, and out of the lot for a homer. Babe Ruth had "called his shot."

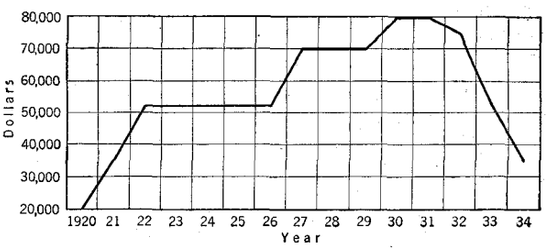
Baseball is an old game—ninety-five this summer, old as John D. Rockefeller. Babe Ruth held a corner on the color in the "American National Sport" for about fifteen years.

A great many people have felt that the game of baseball has been slipping during the last few years. Many more people have been convinced for some time that Babe Ruth, baseball's biggest figure in many ways, already has gone over the hill. He did slip badly and far last season; but there was one day, the day he hit a homer in the All-Star game last year at Chicago, when the "King of Swat" was king once more—if but for a day.

This year, 1934, Ruth began his twentieth year in big-league baseball. He was back to scratch in salary. Samuel Johnson once wrote: "Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage." Not the Babe. On his twentieth anniversary in the big leagues, in a game against the Senators the other day, the Babe rose to the occasion once more: He hit a homer, No. 699 for his big-league career, No. 13 this season, he hit a double, and he knocked in four runs!

Last week, in the All-Star game at the Polo Grounds—the second act in that happy idea for reselling baseball to the fans—the stage was all set for Ruth once more. In the first inning of that game, Ruth came to bat with two men on, Hubbell pitching. Opportunity was never sweeter. Hubbell pitched four balls to Ruth and Ruth was out. Gehrig came up next. Hubbell pitched four balls to Gehrig and Gehrig was out. Jimmy Foxx, leading home-run-hitter, was next up. Hubbell pitched four balls to Foxx and Foxx was out. Carl Hubbell had fanned not one, but three "Kings of Swat." He had stolen the show.

The Yankees might yet give Ruth a chance to make his exit in the World Series, with flags flying and the roar of the crowd in his ears. The Babe is through. He admits that this is his last year. But he has written his own exit in his own lines, his own epitaph on twenty colorful years.



The rise and fall of the noblest Roman of them all: Chart of Ruth's salary from 1920 to the present

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Poker Permutations and Combinations

Chances of Improving Hands Are Not Difficult to Calculate Once Basic Principles and Figures Are Learned by the Player

By Delwyn Hyatt

If someone should tell you that 2,598,960 different combinations of five cards each could be made from a regular pack of fifty-two, would you be able to figure how many of these would fall into each class of poker hands? My advice is, "don't try it," and, to save you the trouble, the figures are presented in the accompanying table.

This makes it very evident why poker hands are ranked in the order shown. Notice that a pair of deuces, the lowest one-pair hand, is better than the average! And it is about twelve to one against one getting two pairs, or better. The *probability* of getting a hand of one of the types shown may be found by dividing the number of such hands possible, by 2,598,960. Thus, a straight flush is a 64,973 to 1 shot!

What 52 Cards Can Do

40	straight flushes
624	four of a kind
3,744	full houses
5,108	flushes (other than straight flushes)
10,200	straights (other than straight flushes)
54,912	three of a kind
123,552	two pair
1,098,240	one pair
1,302,540	no value
2,598,960	Total

All these figures, of course, apply to the hands as dealt—that is, before any discarding and drawing. However, the chances of improving a certain holding are not difficult to calculate, and altho it is not the intention of this article to go thoroughly into this subject, a few cases will be discussed.

Holding a Kicker

If one holds a pair, and discards the three useless cards, drawing three more in their place, he may improve his hand by coming out with two pairs, three of a kind, full house, or four of a kind. One can not draw to a pair and come out with a straight, or a flush, unless he is a Houdini, or a Cameo Kirby! The odds against improving the hand at all are about two to one.

Sometimes a player will hold a kicker with a pair, and draw only two cards, hoping to make two pairs with the aid of the kicker, which usually is a high card. This holding also is used to lead the opponents to believe that three of a kind are held. However, this sort of bluffing is not effective against experienced players. As a matter of fact, three of a kind is about a forty-four to one shot before the draw, and holding the kicker almost *doubles* the odds against improving the hand on the draw!

A holding which is absolutely worthless, but which holds tempting possibilities, is four cards in sequence, all of the same suit, such as, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of spades. Either the 3 or 8 of spades would make it a straight flush—any other spade, a flush—and any other three or eight, a straight. The odds against turning the holding into one of the above hands are only thirty-two to fifteen, or a little more than two to one.

Poker, including many variations of the basic game, always has been a very popular pastime among card-players. The action is fast, and if one gets a poor hand he doesn't have to play it. What a boon this privilege would be to the bridge-player who gets more than his share of Yarboroughs, or thinks he does!

Among people who play frequently for the sociability of the game, a recognized necessity for economy during the depression brought forth an ingenious method of handling the sale of chips. At the start of the game each player bought an equal number of chips, and a limit was set on bets and raises. If anyone lost all his counters, instead of having to buy more or to quit, he was permitted to have a hand in every deal, and draw cards, tho he could not open a pot, or make a bet shy on the pot. However, if he held the high hand at the show-down, the pot was his, and, thus restaked, he continued in regular status. In this way, no one could lose more than his initial investment, and could play the entire evening, no matter how poor his luck, at no additional cost.

In a recent game of dealer's choice, the dealer announced, "Jack-pot, sevens wild." A friend of mine, Chester Swafford, of the Navy, picked up his hand and found four sevens and an ace! He was not the dealer! Needless to say, he won the pot on this 649,739 to 1 shot!

America's Migratory Athletes

Before the summer is over there will be at least eighty American athletes—track and field stars, swimmers, baseball- and basketball-players—touring foreign countries in competition.

The exodus began when twenty American track and field athletes of Polish extraction set sail for the Polish Olympics in Warsaw. Hard on their heels, twenty more track stars in the Princeton-Cornell party set out for their meet with the Oxford-Cambridge team. That meet begins this Saturday.

Two A.A.U. groups set out for Europe the day after the Princeton-Cornell party left. One squad will compete in seven European countries, the other in eight German cities.

A Harvard baseball-team already is off for Japan. It will be followed in August by a group of swimmers and track stars. In that month, also, an American woman's basketball-team will tour England.

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The Tennis Lords of Yesterday

Surviving the Faded Great Ones, Norris Williams, Non-Playing Davis Cup Team Captain, Still Is in the Game

By Sidney Williams

Unlike the world, is lawn-tennis growing better? And is Tilden, most consummate of tacticians, the greatest player in the history of the game? To one never a star, tho possibly better than a dub, the answer is "Yes," both times.

One need not guess too much, for in this country the record of lawn-tennis history is within the memory of men still growing gray. The first American championship tournament was an event of 1881. The heroes of those days were backcourt experts. After them came the progressive cracks of forecourt play, and later champions who had everything.

A colorful parade, for lawn-tennis is an exhibition of both technique and temperament. The cold type of records calls to life warming recollection of famous faces and tales. To those days belong Beals Wright and his great victory over Norman Brookes, when both came so near exhaustion under the broiling Australian sun that the American resorted to brandy, Brookes to oxygen.

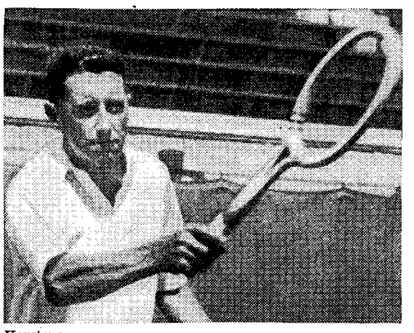
Of all foreigners who have trodden American courts the Australians are most familiar. And Brookes is best, tho not fondly, remembered. With his sharp-visored cap pulled well down over his eyes, he had the air of a man with a business contract to put through. If the gallery hissed, as once it did when he concentrated attack on Richards, just then half-dazed by stopping one of Tilden's cannon-ball serves, he shook his head resentfully, and urged his partner on. One of his shrewd devices was a loose racket, with gut knotted to produce an erratic bound. Wilding is the Anzac most affectionately remembered. When he fell in the World War tennis lost a great sportsman.

The Japanese

The Japanese contingent, still representing Nippon earnestly as soldiers on a battlefield, was led by chubby Kumagae, with his oddly effective loop-drive, and Shimizu, who on a blistering afternoon of 1923 came within two points of smooching Tilden's Davis Cup record. A little brown man, with a little round hat, "Shimmy" trotted tirelessly to keep the ball in play.

British players regnant in Davis Cup play from 1902 to 1907 may be summarized as Big and Little Doherty, et al. While H. L. Doherty won the American singles championship in 1903, and, with his brother, R. F., managed to keep the edge in the international series for several years, it was in doubles play that they most excelled.

In these United States recent years show unquestionable superiority of the Pacific Coast, with the South and East on nearly even terms. Before the World War supremacy was largely vested in Harvard College and the Northeastern States. Beals Wright, who won the Boston interscholastic championship at the age of fifteen, was a Longwood member, but did not belong to the Harvard line of rulers in intercollegiate and national singles. R. D. Sears, Bob Wrenn, Fred Hovey, Leo Ware, Malcolm Whitman, Holcombe Ward, Dwight Davis, W. J. Clothier, and Norris Williams all wore the Harvard crimson. Excepting W. A. Larned's ascendent years, and the brief reign of McLoughlin, they were the ruling



Keystone

"Dick" Norris Williams at thirty-nine, when he beat George Lott in a championship match

group in American tennis from the middle 'nineties till 1916.

Of all these the most colorful was Bob Wrenn. Harvard varsity quarter-back, and crack short-stop of the nine, he played both football and baseball better than tennis. Yet three times he took the national singles championship by strategic intelligence and unshakable will to win.

The bulldog is the emblem of Yale, but Bob Wrenn was entitled to sport it as an individual.

Per contra, with all his victories Norris Williams failed of greater glory through lack of a strong competitive spirit. No American player ever had a better rounded game, with the exception of Tilden, and I do not recall his equal in sheer fineness of stroking from forecourt. Tutored by French professionals during his boyhood in Europe, he had nothing to unlearn when he returned to this country to enter college.

With dazzling celerity he passed to the first rank of tournament players. The year he was graduated from Harvard he added the national singles to the intercollegiate title. Once afterward he won it, and twice the national doubles championship with Vincent Richards. For nearly a decade he was a member of the American Davis Cup team, playing both singles and doubles. In all these years he seldom has departed from a style of play which suggests exhibition shots more than an effort to win a match. Win or lose, he plays the corners and lines.

As non-playing captain of this year's Davis Cup squad he is an ideal selection. Vastly experienced, a true optimist, and fine sportsman, he will not nag them. The playing they must do for themselves. Sometimes that has been forgotten.

Sport Shots

The English Challenger for the *America's* Cup is picked and ready. The yacht *Endeavour*, T.O.M. Sopwith's new challenger, won eight out of twelve starts against rivals for the honor of invading American waters this September in the quest of the "Old Mug." *Endeavour* now is in Gosport, where she was built, being prepared for the battering trip across the Atlantic under her own canvas to Newport.

* * * *

The First National Polo Championship, the "Junior," got under way last week-end at the Rumson Country Club in New Jersey. The tournament is limited to teams of twenty-goal handicap totals, but there is no limit placed on the handicaps of individuals. That fact draws many of the stars of the game to this tournament.

* * * *

The Major Sport of the Old West of the wild and woolly period has been severely altered in England. In the rodeo recently held in White City, London, there was no bulldogging of steers, roping but no throwing of roped calves, and very mild "unstimulated broncho-riding." The English press described a preview of the rodeo as "the most horrible sight since the Zeppelin raids," and "more than civilized man can bear." The House of Commons and the House of Lords promptly and very nearly unanimously took action to tame the rodeo. "Tex" Austin, promoter of the present rodeo, ran one in Wembley some ten years ago. At that time, charges of extreme cruelty to animals were hurled at him. Commented Austin: "At the Wembley rodeo, we had 157 steers. Only four were injured. In the Grand National of the same year, four horses were injured and had to be destroyed."

* * * *

Veterans May Fade in Baseball, but they manage to hang on in boxing. Jack Dempsey shared the colorful era in sport with Babe Ruth. Dempsey had to be hammered into his exit. He even tried a comeback in the ring, and, still more perilous, he tried a comeback as a manager. But he still has a foothold inside the ropes—as a referee at wrestling "shows." Wrestling once was a poor relation of boxing, a poverty-stricken country cousin. And, to-day, the "King of Swat" in boxing finds it a fruitful source of revenue—even for referees.

Sports Calendar

Golf

July 30-Aug. 4—National Public Links Championships, Municipal Course, Pittsburgh.

Horse-racing

July 30—Opening at Hawthorne, Illinois.

Lawn-tennis

July 28, 30, 31—Davis Cup Challenge Round, Wimbledon, England.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Substitutes to conserve the forests—The teacher's "dead-line"—Russia's depression, America's repression—San Diego's unique club—The country's chief defenders—A fisherman's resourcefulness—How the Legion of Decency Pledge Reads

Cotton Substitutes for Paper

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am wondering if we might encourage the use of cotton napkins, towels, etc., in order to preserve our wood? It only takes a season to grow the cotton, providing labor both in fields and mills, whereas with pulpwood it takes years to grow the trees. We might be able to buy the cotton towels, etc., cheap enough so we could burn them up instead of washing them just as we do with paper napkins. When I visit northern Wisconsin and see all those logs being ground up for pulp I wish we might produce something from our yearly produce instead.

MRS. FRED L. HOOK.

South Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Teacher's Plight

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am fifty years of age. Am a graduate of two leading universities, one in the South and one in the North. Not long since I applied to the president of a State college for a teaching position. His answer to me was something like this: "My board of regents sent out a letter to the heads of the various State teachers' colleges a few years ago, suggesting to us not to nominate anybody for a position as teacher who was over forty-five. I nominated one man who was forty-seven and they turned me down, and I am not going to make that mistake again. I am fifty-six, and they would not employ me if I were not already on the job."

In all fairness to the schools, the teachers—who for any cause find themselves out of a job—and the taxpayers, is that position right, or justifiable from any reasonable standpoint? If men and women over forty-five shall be barred from positions in State institutions, should not those over forty-five not be exempted from paying State taxes?

W.W.R.

Canyon, Texas.

America and Russia

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Those who compare hard times in America with hard times in Russia should understand that they are due to fundamentally different causes.

Russia's woes are due to too little; America's to too much. Russia is suffering from a depression; America, from repression. There is wide-spread unemployment in America; no unemployment in Russia; a cutting down of production in America, a speeding up of production in Russia; a curtailment of basic industries in America, a building up of basic industries in Russia. A planned economic system is the purpose of Russia; a planless economy has characterized America. The economic philosophy of America has been profit-taking, that of Russia profit-sharing.

The purposes of the two nations are now similar, however, in the fact that both are struggling to cure maladjustment with readjustment, with more uniform social welfare in view.

A. D. GRAY.

Blue Hill, Maine.

True Vow Keepers' Club

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—About two years ago there was organized by Forrest Warren of the San Diego *Union*, a very exclusive social club without dues, officers, place of meeting, grips, passwords, or regalia.

No vows or pledges are exacted, and the only requirement for membership, which is restricted to residents of Greater San Diego, is that those desirous of joining shall be husbands and wives who were married more than fifty years ago.

The record of the True Vow Keepers' Club may be, or it may not be, impressive in point of numbers; but to the writer it does seem worthy of note that in a community no larger than San Diego there should be found 216 married couples who for more than fifty years have found it worth their while to cleave to one another.

There appears to be something in our climate conducive to longevity and loyalty!

FRANK CHASE.

National City, California.

America's Chief Defenders

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Our chief dangers are within our borders: six times as many dying of preventable accident and preventable disease *annually* as were slain in battle by foreigners in all our five foreign wars!

Our first defense is farmers and mothers. Without them we should not exist. The second defense is the miners; without them we should not have a hoe, or saw, an ax, or needle, or knife, to say nothing of a stove, or gun. Next come the builders and manufacturers, the railroads, without which cities would starve; the teachers, without which we should not be a republic, but an illiterate mob; the post-office and telegraphers; the courts, the police, the doctors and nurses and druggists which save us from devastating contagion and disease.

There are a dozen classes of defenders before we come to the Army and Navy, which could not exist at all were it not for all the others, and which are of the least consequence considering the fact that we are the safest nation in the world. Let our schools give our children a new conception of defense.

Boston, Massachusetts. LUCIA AMES MEAD.

A Fishing Mystery Solved

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—If it were not for the fact that the cover of your June 9 issue is marked "photograph" I wouldn't trouble you—but how in the world could this fisherman catch these fish with his automatic reel on "wrong end to," i.e., with the brake lever sticking out beyond the end of the pole?

NORMAN C. STREIT.

Missoula, Montana.

[Mr. Streit's letter is typical of many others received by THE DIGEST from puzzled anglers. Below is an explanation by the man who caught the fish.—Ed.]

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I hardly know just what to say as to the three things wrong in the picture. However, the old saying is there are more ways than one of killing a cat.

I shall be glad to explain why the reel is upside down on the rod and a wabbler on a fly-rod. I started out fly-fishing on the lake, but it happened to be the wrong day for fly-fishing, so I had to do the next best thing, as I knew the fish were there, and I was determined to get my limit.

I was handicapped and had to fish according to my emergency. I changed from fly-fishing to casting with the fly-rod.

This did not work so well with the automatic reel in the right position, as the brake on the reel was in the way, so I had to turn it upside down and work the line with my hand—results were excellent.

I trust your reader-fishermen do not think this was a premeditated job. The photographer, John Kabel, saw me pulling in my catch and wanted a picture just as I came to shore.

D. W. BEIRLEY.

Lake McDonald, Montana.

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The Railroad Situation Gets More and More Complicated

—Herblock for the NEA Service

The Legion of Decency Pledge

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Knowing the reputation of your magazine for accuracy, I feel you will be glad to have called to your attention what looks to the writer like an error, and if it is, will correct it accordingly.

In the June 23 number of THE LITERARY DIGEST, page 19, speaking of the pledge of the Legion of Decency you state, "The pledge . . . . binds the signers to abstain from attending any motion-picture except those shown in homes and Catholic institutions. No member of the Legion of Decency will enter a motion-picture theater until such time as the producers have been made to see that pandering to lust and depravity will not pay."

The pledge of the Legion of Decency, as approved in its final form by the Episcopal Committee on Motion Pictures, reads, in part: "Considering these evils, I hereby promise to *remain away from all motion-pictures except those which do not offend decency and Christian morality.*"

(MISS) CLARE M. BURKE.

Cleveland, Ohio.

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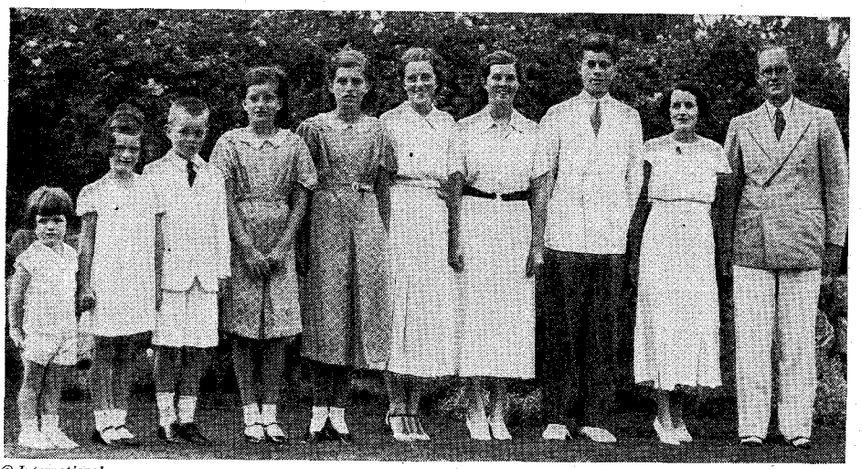
Wall Street's New Boss "Knows the Game"

Joseph P. Kennedy, Head of the Commission Which Is Regulating the Stock Exchanges, Has Had Wide Experience in Business, Banking, Speculation, Politics, and Sport



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Joseph P. Kennedy, head of the new Securities and Exchange Commission, with his wife and family. (Left to right) Edward, Jeanne, Robert, Patricia, Eunice, Kathleen, Rosemary, John, Mrs. Kennedy, and Mr. Kennedy. One son, William, was in Europe when the picture was taken

WALL STREET in these days of dull markets has plenty of time to size up its new rulers. The five members of the Securities and Exchange Commission have been in office since July 1 but do not, under the law, exert their full powers until September.

Meanwhile, attention focuses on the Commission's chairman, Joseph P. Kennedy. The other appointments—those of Messrs. Pecora, Landis, Mathews, and Healy—had been discounted. But the choice of the Boston-born financier was a surprize to the country at large, tho not entirely unexpected in Washington. It was evident at once that another dynamic, picturesque personality had been called into the service of the New Deal.

Mr. Kennedy is a tall, active, sandy-haired, freckle-faced Irish-American of forty-five, who thoroughly enjoys swimming and recently broke his leg when thrown by the horse he was riding. He was a crack baseball-player at Harvard and might have become a professional, but preferred to go into banking. After making $5,000 by running his own bus-line between Boston and Lexington he became a State bank examiner and then President of the Columbia Trust Company, of Boston, being, at twenty-five, the youngest bank president in the United States.

He married the daughter of former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston—"Honey Fitz"—and raised a large family. He made a connection with the banking house of Hayden, Stone and Company and, then, during the World War, was director of operations in the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River ship-building plant at Quincy, Massachusetts. Later he became interested in the vaudeville and motion-picture businesses and became head of the Radio-Keith-Orpheum merger which he had helped to organize.

He has homes in New York and on Cape Cod, he spends his winters in Florida and has acquired a Washington residence. The papers call him a millionaire. He was active in the Roosevelt pre-convention campaign, and contributed to party funds.

The particular stock-market activity which has brought criticism from radicals and liberals is his participation on a comparatively small scale in a syndicate which operated last summer in common stock of the Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company. This matter was mentioned in the Stock Exchange hearings last winter.

Mr. Kennedy is not in the least worried by the criticisms. He says his speculative activities have been incidental to his business ventures.

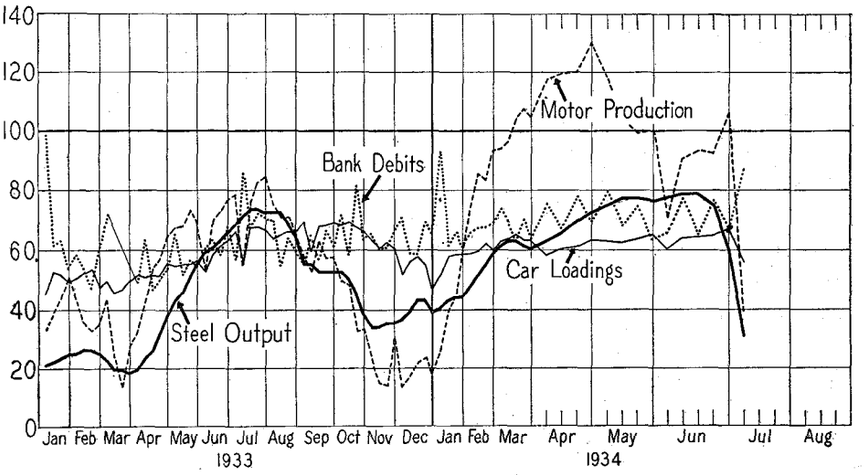
He told one newspaper man that he had inclined to list himself as a Liberal, and another that it was he who first suggested the stock-market regulation to President Roosevelt. At any rate he declares that he will do a constructive job, that "we are going to protect the small investor," altho "we can't hope to do anything for the fellow who goes into the market Monday to make enough to go on vacation Thursday."

The press in general has expressed approval of the Commission, many agreeing with the St. Louis *Star* that "President Roosevelt has named five men who intend to take the stamp of respectability off the work of the big market manipulators and label it robbery."

When the Commission was first named, the newspapers were full of a story that Mr. Pecora had wanted the Chairmanship himself, but after the organization Mr. Pecora went out of his way to speak highly of Mr. Kennedy, saying: "I like him immensely. I think the man is of sound judgment and he knows how to do things."

In the Street the Kennedy appointment was welcomed and, in fact, little criticism of any of the commissioners has been heard.

Wall Street still is hoping for more active markets. Stocks advanced slightly one day last week and then resumed their recent immobility. Wheat and cotton moved up in response to the Government's pessimistic grain report. The normal summer slump was evident in reduced trade and industrial activity. Three important corporations, General Motors, the General Electric Company, and the National Steel Corporation, reported that business in recent months had been at the highest level for several years. There was a lull in the recent rush to market municipal securities. In particular New York City authorities called off for the time being a $72,000,000 financing because the bankers wanted higher interest than seemed fair in view of the city's improved financial position.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadngs, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending July 7

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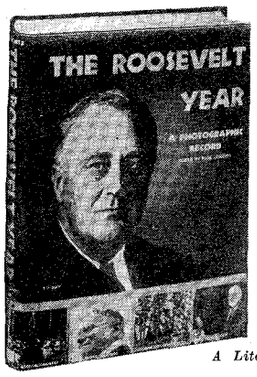

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Germany's Tobogganing Trade Balance

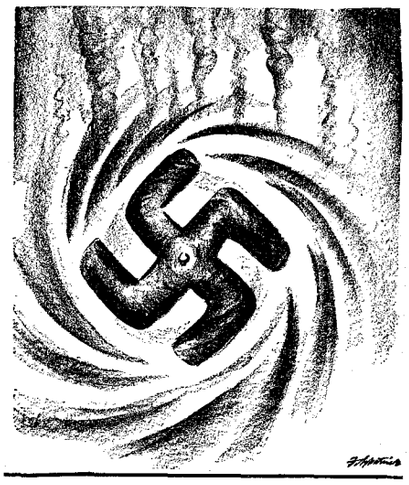
Nazi Doctrines Prove Boomerang as International Boycott Cripples Export Traffic; Gold and Foreign-Exchange Reserves Dwindle

By Harry Lee Franklin, Ph.D.
(Formerly United States Consul in Berlin)

Temporarily forced into the background by sensational political events, Nazi Germany's serious economic plight again has compelled world-wide attention.

Under Hitlerism a moderate upswing in domestic economy took place—particularly in the iron and steel, coal, chemical, and textile industries—as a result chiefly of public-works construction, German rearmament, and uniforms and equipment requirements of the Brown Army and other Nazi organizations.

But in the field of foreign trade, Germany has been severely militated against through the racial policies and doctrines of the Nazis. Abolition of German labor unions and virtually all labor rights also has contributed to the international boycott against German-made goods.



Is the Pinwheel Burning Out?
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

Foreign trade is of paramount importance to German economy—because of the country's industrial structure and her dependence on foreign sources of supply for between 50 and 60 per cent. of her total requirements in industrial raw materials.

Reichsmark Is Involved

To pay for these raw-material imports, such as cotton, wool, iron ore, copper, mineral-oils, rubber and many other items, an export surplus must be maintained, as prospects for foreign credits are very meager. In January, for the first time in four years, there was an *import* surplus, and from January to April, inclusive, the unfavorable balance (135,700,000 marks) was almost as great as the *export* surplus for the same period of 1933.

Concurrently with the adverse foreign-trade shift, a steady decline in the Reichsbank's gold and foreign-exchange reserves has occurred. Coverage of mark notes in circulation has dropped to 3.7 per cent., according to the Reichsbank's statement as of May 31, with eligible cover aggregating only approximately $54,000,000. At this rate of decline the note coverage will be reduced to zero in three months.

Devaluation of the reichsmark was held unthinkable in Germany until the Reich Finance Minister last month mentioned that possibility. All Germans, excepting certain exporting circles, dread inflation owing to memories of the 1919-1923 inflation period. Mark devaluation, therefore, would be bound to cause serious political repercussions within Germany, and even might cause collapse of the Nazi régime.

In order to check the heavy foreign-exchange losses of the Reichsbank, temporary embargoes on certain major raw-material imports were decreed by the Government at the end of April. At present the supply and distribution of essential raw materials within Germany is virtually on a war basis.

The industrial collapse of Germany would be the inevitable result, were the present import embargoes maintained any length of time, and with it, in turn, Hitler's work-creation and reconstruction plans.

Under Hitlerism, wages and salaries have been reduced while the cost of living has increased. The drop in real wages is 20 to 30 per cent. Labor unions, the right to strike, and power of collective bargaining were abolished soon after Hitler became Chancellor.

The Nazis claim a reduction in unemployment figures of 3,400,000 since January, 1933, when Hitler became Chancellor, but even within Germany it is admitted that a great part of this is due to work-sharing, displacement of Socialists, Jews, and Communists, elimination of women in industry, voluntary labor corps for young men from eighteen to twenty-five years old, and emergency agricultural labor.

Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Reich Minister of the Interior, said recently in a Dresden address that conditions in the Reich were not as the Government would have them and admitted that the Jewish boycott was hurting German exports. Heretofore, the Nazis had denied it.

Currency Trails the Flag

Currency apparently follows the flag at a considerable distance. Altho the Virgin Islands have belonged to the United States since 1917, the Danish West Indian money remained legal currency until June 30, when it was superseded by American currency at the rate of $.965 for each of the old dollars. The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* estimated that $115,000 is being taken in exchange for United States currency.

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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Industrial War on the Pacific Coast

(Continued from page 5)

figured in the early demands but were soon lost to sight.

There had been violent outbreaks from the first. They developed into rioting on a huge scale when, weary of the delay which had tied up millions of dollars' worth of cargoes on piers, in warehouses and in the holds of stalled ships, employers determined that, if necessary, the port would be opened by force.

The attempt to open it brought immediate clashes with the police. Goods were moved from the piers but lives were lost and scores of persons were injured in the consequent violence. Repulsing the charges of the strikers, the police used not only clubs and gas-bombs, but guns, and the fierceness of their tactics probably helped to put union labor in the mood for a general strike.

Armed peace descended on the San Francisco water-front when the California National Guard, at the order of Governor Merriam, marched to the district. Nevertheless, union men throughout the city grew steadily more resentful and aggressive.

A week ago, San Francisco's truck drivers and butchers declared sympathetic strikes. Together, they gave the city evidence of what a general strike would be like, the truck drivers by throwing a cordon across the highways outside the city and stopping all incoming trucks except those carrying milk and a few other exempted products.

Panic Sweeps City

Housewives, fearing a food shortage, rushed to stores to stock up, only to be met in many instances by a curt sign, "Sold Out." Meat markets closed their doors. Automobiles were stranded as gasoline stations shut down. Hundreds of persons fled the city. Thousands stayed home from their offices, fearing they might have to walk back. Panic swept over the city.

Last-minute efforts for peace, meanwhile, were vigorously continued. President Roosevelt was kept informed of developments by radio. His National Longshoremen's Board announced that, unless a settlement was reached, "it will become our duty to make an independent investigation and to make a formal report to the President," placing responsibility "where we think it belongs." Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, speaking in Portland Sunday, urged both sides to negotiate.

But the workers proceeded with their plans for the general strike. While the San Francisco police swore in extra men, the strikers also organized a force to put down lawlessness. They likewise designated restaurants which would be allowed to remain open, took steps to ration out food and certain other commodities by districts, and laid plans to attract non-union workers into their ranks.

Robert H. Hinckley, of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, declared that "nobody is going to suffer from lack of food in San Francisco. The United States Government will see to that."

General strikes rarely have proved successful, tending as they do to alienate the sympathy of the general public. More than 50,000 workers joined in a general strike in Seattle in February, 1919, in sympathy with striking shipyard workers. Cars stopped. Industries halted. Restaurants locked up and citizens were fed in soup kitchens. But within a day or two the tension eased and in five days the strike was called off.

Great Britain's general strike of May, 1926, is a chapter of modern history, but it, too, failed in eight days.

Hitler's Back Against Wall?

(Continued from page 5)

In defense of his procedure against what he called "the counter-revolution" against the Third Reich Chancellor Hitler said that he had to act with the "speed of lightning" because "in that hour I was responsible for the fate of the German nation and thereby I was the German people's supreme judge." So he gave orders "to shoot those who were mainly responsible for treachery."

In France Chancellor Hitler's speech was regarded by many editors as the utterance of a man with his back to the wall. It was particularly noted that he had made no reference to the French proposed Eastern European Treaty, of which, as told on page 13 of this issue, Germany should be a signatory for her own security.

In Germany, altho it was conceded on all sides that Chancellor Hitler had achieved a great oratorical success at the Kroll Opera House, where his personality could make itself felt, among the masses who heard him over the radio the response was not nearly so warm. The Government-controlled press praised the speech as a vindication of the sanguinary "purge" of the Storm-Troop rebellion. But the man in the street, according to John Elliott, a Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, was by no means satisfied.

The establishment on Saturday of the People's Court for the trial of treason cases was taken as an indication that more firing squads and more "purging by blood" awaited any who challenged Hitler's rule of Germany.

Newspaper Guild Victory

A probable precedent was set when the dispute between *The Long Island Daily Press*, of Jamaica, and the Newspaper Guild of New York was settled after a three-hour conference with Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, of New York, sitting as impartial chairman.

The newspaper, according to the agreement signed by Samuel I. Newhouse, its secretary-treasurer, granted the right of members to organize a Guild chapter. Reinstatement, except for incompetence, was guaranteed discharged employees for at least three months.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Not at All Exclusive.—DINER—"Do you serve crabs here?"

WAITER—"We serve anyone; sit down."—*Stray Stories.*

And What a Bag!—All the letters in the alphabet are contained in this sentence: Pack my bag with five dozen liquor jugs.—*Mayfield (Ky.) Messenger.*

After You, My Dear Gaston.—An American has claimed a world's record for a delayed parachute jump, but ours will be delayed longer than that.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Alphabet Soup.—"Johnnie," said the teacher reprovingly, "you misspelled most of the words in your composition."

"Yes'm," explained Johnnie; "I'm going to be a dialect writer."—*Pathfinder.*

Farm Problem Solved.—The elder Dillinger has been offered $500 a week to appear in vaudeville. Conditions seem to have reached a pass where the only thing a farmer can raise at a profit is a scalawag son.—*Boston Transcript.*

Check Your Hardware.—"What do you think of the political situation in Crimson Gulch?"

"It's something like the international political situation," answered Cactus Joe. "What we need first of all is a good, reliable disarmament conference."—*Philander Johnson in the Washington Star.*

Horrid Presumption.—"Do you know that boy who raised his hat?"

"No! Just because I once sat on his knee the cheeky bounder wants to scrape up an acquaintance."—*Sheffield Weekly Telegraph.*

Hunting De Luxe.—For those who like to rough it by the sea that little bulletin, "The Best Place to Find Clams," may prove valuable. Personally, however, we are convinced, after considerable experience, that the best place to find clams is on a plate.—*Springfield Union.*

Order in the Court!—A burglar's wife was being vigorously cross-examined by the county attorney.

"Madam, you are the wife of this prisoner?"

"Yes."

"You knew he was a burglar when you married him?"

"Yes."

"May I ask how you came to marry such an individual?"

"You may," snapped the witness. "You see, I was getting old and had to choose between a burglar and a lawyer."—*Aero Vue.*

Only Real Father's Day.—Noting all the talk about the low visibility of the bridegroom, Peggy points out that there is one time in his life when the spot-light falls blindingly upon him. It is when his daughter is married and they have to let father walk up the aisle with her.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

"Whatta ya mean ya got him to confess? That's the guy that made the complaint!" —*Judge*

Expert On the Side-lines.—There may be something in the contention of a Columbia professor that all schools should have courses in marriage, but we'd be sort of sorry for any poor girl who got an "A" in matrimony and never had a chance to practise it.—*George Ryan in the Boston Herald.*

Forgive and Forget.—A Negro was arrested and brought before a commissioner for having a still on his premises. He was asked by the commissioner, "How do you plead?" The Negro said:

"I pleads guilty and waives the hearing."

"What do you mean, 'Waive the hearing?'" asked the commissioner.

"I means I don't wanta heah no mo' abou' it."—*San Diego Union.*

Oracle Okay.—JAGS—"Doctor, my wife has insomnia very badly. She very often remains awake until 2 o'clock in the morning. What shall I do for her?"

DOCTOR—"Go home earlier."—*Stray Stories.*

Plowing With a Stick.—"What is your idea of a gentleman farmer?"

"He's a person," answered Farmer Corntassel, "who is so well fixed that he can waste profanity on a golf-ball instead of on a mule."—*Army and Navy Journal.*

Ideal Wife.—MABEL—"Doesn't that Scottish boy ever take you to the cinema, now?"

PHYLLIS (bitterly)—"No, I think he must have found a girl who can see pictures in the fire!"—*Boston Transcript.*

No Wings Over Rastus.—Two Negroes who had not seen each other in five years discovered each had been married during this time.

"What kinda woman did you-all get, Mose?" asked Rastus.

"She's an angel, Rastus, dat's what she is."

"Boy, you sho is lucky. Mine's still livin'," Rastus muttered sorrowfully.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Armor for Amazons.—
4 Pc. Japanned Panty Sets
89c. Set
—*San Diego paper.*

Vitamins and Literature.—He came to Sherman, Texas, when a boy and had liver at Mineral Wells for fourteen years. He had written twelve books.—*New York paper.*

For Gayer Weddings.—Both bride and bridegroom were in dresses of blue with white accessories and their corsages were sweet peas and pink roses.—*La Crosse (Wis.) paper.*

Quite a Picnic.—A pleasant revolt in the Ilan district of Northeastern Manchuria has been quelled with a loss of approximately 2,000 Chinese lives.—*Columbus (Ohio) paper.*

Might Raise Button Crops.—Early this morning an army of men, women and children was in the fields setting out new pants in the freshly moistened earth.—*Canton (Ohio) paper.*

Smile When You Say That, Buddy.—The Japanese warning to Britain, the United States and other accidental nations threatened to-night to cause diplomatic tension.—*New York paper.*

Where Do You Wear Your Corns?—Excellent gentries Hair Cutting. Beautiful Ladies Hair Cutting, Smart Nail Cutting, Nice Corn Cutting for legs will be executed by the Expert Barber M. Karuppanan at moderate charges.

Ladies and gentries are requested to try for a chance.—*Handbill forwarded by a* DIGEST *reader in Kottarakara, Travancore, India.*

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